



# **Strengthening WASH basic infrastructure, resilience and livelihoods in return areas in Ninawa, Iraq**



## **BASELINE STUDY REPORT**

**January 2019**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)
BH	Boreholes
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
HHIs	Household Interviews
HHs	Households
HLP	House, Land, and Property
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
F	Female
M	Male
O&M	Operation and Maintenance

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This baseline report was prepared as part of the multi-sectoral project in Sinjar and Telafar districts, Ninawa governorate. The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ. CARE International in Iraq, in partnership with two local NGOs, namely Harikar and HOPE are planning to implement the project in two districts in Ninawa governorate, Telafar and Sinjar. It is intended to implement activities in three geographic locations within the two selected districts, Telafar city and Zummar town in Telafar district and Sinjar area in Sinjar district. **Zummar's** population is about 118,000 individuals (19,000 families). Approx. 80% (around 15,000 families) of the population have now returned to Zummar. **Telafar's** population is about 200,000 individuals (40,000 families). Around 25% of the total displaced population has returned according to local Telafar authorities. **Sinjar city** hosts a population of about 24,000 individuals (4,000 families)<sup>1</sup>.

Field work was conducted in early January 2019. The aim of the multi-sectorial baseline assessment was to collect information on the current situation in the areas of Water Supply, Hygiene and Sanitation Practices, House, Land and Property (HLP), Livelihood and Governance in the target areas.

The study has two primary objectives:

- To understand the perceptions, desires, practices, motivations and constraints of households in the target area with respect to Water Supply, Hygiene and Sanitation Practices, House, Land and Property (HLP), Livelihood, and Governance to inform the project's key decision makers; and
- To establish baseline levels and indicators for the activities under the above-mentioned sectors prior to launching project activities.

Following Methods of data collection were used for the baseline survey: face to face interviews at household (HH) level using Kobo tool and Tablets, to collect data from the field, Key Informant Interviews (KII): meeting with key persons (Sub-mayors, Mukhtars, relevant directorates, etc.), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with women/girls and men/ boys in all the three locations. The interviews were with respect to all the relevant sectors for a randomly selected sample in the target

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<sup>1</sup> According to OCHA's information, dated 3.5.2018

area, as well as household-level interviews of demand behaviour, practices and preferences for a random sample of households within the target areas.

A total of 635 household surveys (50% of the interviewed persons were females), 25 KIIs (2 with women and 23 with males), and 26 FGDs (13 with women/girls and 13 with men/boys) were conducted in the three locations in the project target areas, more details can be seen in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Number of HHIs, KIIs and FGDs per each location**

District	Location	HH visits/interviews		KIIs		FGDs	
		F	M	F	M	F	M
Sinjar	Sinjar	96	105	1	10	5	5
		<b>201</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>10</b>	
Telafar	Zummar	113	101	1	6	4	4
	Telafar	111	109	0	7	4	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>635</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>26</b>	

The low percentage of female KI is since all the Mukhtars are men, and most of the staff of directorates in those areas are male, that is why it was not easy to interview female representative of the relevant directorates.

### Water Supply

Water sourced from surface water (river) is the most common source of drinking water for both Telafar city and Zummar town, followed by water sourced from wells especially in rural areas. In Sinjar City and Sinjar Mountain, water sourced from wells is the most common source of water supply, followed by water trucking. Problems in obtaining safe drinking water differed slightly by HHs, with variations amongst HHs. HHs living inside the towns are more likely to purchase bottled water or use HHs filters when facing problems with water quality to drink while those living in villages, are more likely to rely on water from wells, even when having issues with the quality. One thirds of interviewed HH in Telafar and about 40% in both Zummar and Sinjar reported having problems with water quality.

Despite reporting adequate storage practices, 69% (38% F and 31% M) of the HHs in Telafar, 65% (39% F and 26% M) of respondents in Zummar and 75% (32% F and 43% M) of HHs in Sinjar reported using no measures to make their water safer for consumption. In Telafar only 24% (9% F and 15% M) reported having HH filters, 1% boiling it, in Zummar 13% (7% F and 6% M) reported filtering and 2% boiling it, and in Sinjar 3% having HH filters and 14% (10% F and 4% M) boiling it. From

discussions, it is found there is a need to encourage water treatment and safe water container maintenance amongst households in all three locations.

Almost all the households reported using the same water source for all purposes, including drinking and other domestic purposes such as cooking, hand washing, bathing and laundry. In most cases, households have adequate water storage systems. On average HHs have two water tanks with a capacity of 1,000 litres, followed by one with 1,000 litres of capacity. Water supply is intermittent in all the locations, the situation in Telafar and Sinjar is worse than in Zummar. The supply is one to two times per week in both Telafar and Sinjar while it is two to three times per week in Zummar. Duration of supply is different, on average it is 4 hours in Telafar and 3 hours in Zummar, while one to two hours in Sinjar.

One third of HHs in Telafar and about 40% of HHs in both Zummar and Sinjar were complaining that water is not supplied equally among all the neighbourhoods inside the city. This could be either due to the poor water supply network and management or the damage caused to some parts of network. Another point observed during discussions with locals was that most of the HHs are not using floating valves to control overflow of the storage tanks on the roof during supply periods, either because they cannot afford these valves or there is a lack of knowledge about the benefits of those valves.

### **Hygiene and Sanitation Practices**

Overall, hand washing appeared to be widespread. In all the locations the participants mentioned that they wash their hands every day; in Telafar more than 60% (40% F and 20% M) of the interviewed persons reported washing their hands more than four times per day, another 20% (13% F and 7% M) reported three times per day and about 10% reported twice per day, in Zummar 85% (45% F and 40% M) of the interviewed persons reported washing their hands more than four times per day, another 6% (4% F and 2% M) reported three times per day and about 9% (5 F and 4% M) reported twice per day, while in Sinjar 90% (54% F and 36% M) of the interviewed persons reported washing their hands more than four times per day, another 8% (3% F and 5% M) reported three times per day and about 2% reported twice per day. However, there seem to be some gaps regarding the frequency and purpose of the hand washing. For example, more may need to be done to encourage hand washing before food preparation and after washing babies. Furthermore, more need to be done to stress the links between hand washing and its positive effects on both individual and family health, as known that hand washing is essential to reduce the spread of diarrheal and

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respiratory illness. Regular handwashing, particularly before and after certain activities, is one of the best ways to remove germs, avoid getting sick, and prevent the spread of germs to others.

Some health problems related to a lack of clean water, proper sanitation and hygiene practices were observed, for instance, 10% (3% F and 7% M) in Telafar reported the most common disease is diarrhoea and 5% (2% F and 3% M) said skin diseases, in Zummar 27% (14% F and 13% M) reported the most common disease is diarrhoea and 12% (9% F and 3% M) said skin diseases while in Sinajr only 1% reported the most common disease is diarrhoea and more than 12% (8% F and 4% M) said skin diseases.

Toilets are generally available in all households, but some are facing difficulties with PWDs, since no proper set up is prepared for them neither for toilets nor for bathing. In general, most of the houses have eastern toilets, those are hard not only for PWDs, but even for old people and over-weight persons to use.

One of the critical problems is solid waste management, more than 50% in all the locations reported that municipality is collecting garbage once per week, but the frequency of collection is not enough to keep the place clean. Regarding rural areas, there is no collection by municipalities at all, they are either throwing it away in open spaces or burning it.

It is found during discussion sessions that more than half of the participants expressed their readiness to attend awareness sessions on solid waste management/ hygiene behaviours.

The assessment found that municipalities in all the locations need adequate and sustainable waste management. It is important to improve site conditions through better waste water and solid waste management, to help mitigate the effects of stagnant water and solid waste which are breeding grounds for vectors of infectious diseases.

### **Livelihoods**

There is an urgent need in all the target areas to have access to livelihood opportunities, the unemployed rate is high (52% in Telafar, 61% in Zummar and more than 70% in Sinjar), it is reported that more than 60% has taken loans/debts during the last 30 days. Either borrowing from friends/ relatives or from the shop for basic needs. The HHs reported that the main reason for taking on debts was to buy the basic needs such food items, and clothes for kids. The main reason behind not being able to find a job is, increased competition for jobs; not enough jobs for everyone, followed by being underqualified for available jobs. It is found that agriculture is one of the main sources of occupation in the target areas, followed by construction works, and then small business such as

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shops, dairy products etc. More than half out of those who worked, reported that the jobs are seasonal, ranging from four to six months. The agricultural activities in all the three target areas are almost the same. The locals mostly are growing wheat and barley, depending on rain for irrigation. Some also mentioned they have been growing vegetables (mainly cucumber, tomatoes, and pepper) in privately owned greenhouses, but not existing anymore due the recent destruction.

About 26% of the HHs in Telafar, 46% in Zummar and 33% in Sinjar reported that they have their own land and they have the right to legally use it to grow crops and the land they own is big enough to be used for any kind of crops. Some of the HHs have their own source of water, but more than half of those reported the BH (source) is out of work, either because some components are missing or destroyed during the recent conflicts.

From the survey, it is found that the most acceptable jobs for women are those that can be income generating works based at home, such as sewing and sweet making. Due to the nature and traditions of the society which do not allow women to work outside, the home-based activities will be more acceptable. This case is more obvious in Telafar and to a lesser degree in Zummar, but in Sinjar the situation is much better, where women showed their interest in works outside home such as beauty centres. Another point worth mentioning is, that husbands are controlling the way money spent at HH level, both female and male respondents stated that.

According to the results of the survey, the groups in the community that have the most challenges in accessing income and livelihoods are returnees.

In Telafar, one third of the respondents (18% F and 12% M) showed their interest in grants for opening new businesses and another one third (16% F and 15% M) in job placement. In Zummar, 38% (32% F and 6% M) of the respondents showed their interest in grants for opening new businesses and more than one third (7% F and 27 M) in job placement. In Sinjar, 28% (15% F and 13% M) of the respondents showed their interest in grants for opening new businesses and about 31% (15% F and 16% M) in short cash employment through cash for work, and 12% in job placement. In all the three locations a considerable percentage (7% in Telafar, 10% in Zummar and 26% in Sinjar) of families were interested in small asset kits (e.g. chicken barn, livestock, tools/equipment for income generating activities, short term cash employment through cash-for-work).

### **House, Land and Property (HLP)**

More than half of interviewed HHs in Sinjar and Zummar reported having their own houses prior to conflicts while in Telafar only one third reported so. 87% out of the interviewed HHs in Zummar and

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60% in Telafar reported that they have their property documents with them, while only 31% in Sinjar have their documents with them (13% lost them, 12% never had property documents and about 40% mentioned unknown). Nearly half of the HHs in Telafar and Sinjar appear to have their properties partially damaged. About 10% in Telafar reported that their properties are entirely damaged, while the percentage is 25% in Sinjar.

More than 50% in Telafar and Zummar said they returned to their original place. But the situation is different in Sinjar, the percentage who said they live in their original place was 23%. In Sinjar, many families from the surrounding villages are currently living in houses as tenant or living in their relative or friends' houses. Almost one third of the interviewed HHs in Zummar, half in Telafar and two thirds in Sinjar said they do not know how to pursue a claim related to their HLP rights.

Most of the HHs have had their own IDs (civil documents) prior to conflicts, 95% in Telafar, 98% in Zummar and 92% in Sinjar reported that they still have their documents with them.

### **Governance**

The most common way of communication with government officials for both men and women is going directly to them, followed by through Mukhtars. Most of female respondents reported that their needs and concerns are not considered. The frequency of communication is slightly different from one place to another, but in all location, it is reported that they communicate whenever needed.

94% out of the interviewed females in Telafar, two thirds in both Zummar and Sinjar mentioned that they have never been consulted by government officials in the design of new projects or when preparing to provide new services. From discussions with government officials, it is found that the involvement of women/ girls in the design of new projects was limited, it was attributed to the fact that most of the funded projects by government during the last few years were emergency and there was no proper planning in advance to consult them about their needs/priorities. In general, involvement of locals in issues related to HLP is not common, especially women.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Background

Due to the instability and conflicts since 2013, Iraq has faced waves of displacement. Ninawa governorate was the one of the most conflict affected areas which lead to massive destruction of property, collapse of the social system. Prior to the conflict, the large rural areas in the province, home to many of Iraq's minority groups, were among the poorest and most marginalized regions of the country. The people in the targeted locations are among the most vulnerable Iraqi people who are in need for humanitarian assistance. Agricultural production in those areas is decreased in comparison to the period before the conflict. Most of the families were used to have their income from growing different crops. Also, the water infrastructure and stores are destroyed. They cannot follow those activities any more. Unemployment rate is therefore high, poverty, mistrust and lack of resources such as water may lead to tensions among the population and endangers the peaceful coexistence. Because of all these needs, CARE in Iraq in line with many other INGOs has been working to aid the population of the affected areas through securing more funds from international donors. The objective of this project is *“to enhance the resilience of vulnerable host communities and sustainable reintegration of conflict affected returnees in selected locations in Telafar and Sinjar districts”*. The project is aiming to have impacts through improving:

- Access to water for vulnerable host families and returnees with equal access for men, women, girls, and boys;
- Awareness on safe hygiene and sanitation practices;
- Opportunities for culturally and gender sensitive livelihoods for vulnerable families returning home;
- Equal access to legal assistance issues, focusing but not exclusively on housing, land and property issues; and
- Capacity of local authorities to apply inclusive and participatory planning processes, and affect community cohesion and peaceful conflict resolution at local level

The duration of the project is three years, starting in September 2018 and ending in July 2021. As CARE Iraq's strategy is to work through partners to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs, it has been decided to implement this project through two local partners, Harikar and HOPE.

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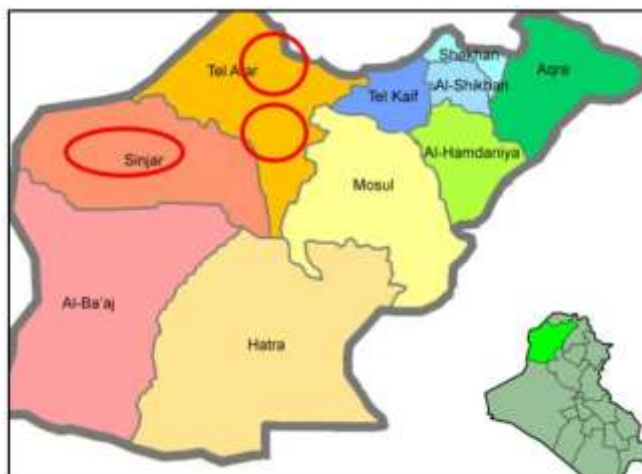
## 1.2 Project Locations and Target Group

The target area of the project is Ninawa Governorate in the northern part of Iraq. Two districts in Ninawa Governorate have been chosen for implementing activities under this project, namely, Sinjar and Telafar. Emphasis is placed on the city centre of both districts and areas surrounding the two cities, which include a number of sub-districts and villages. In Sinjar, the city centre and Sinjar mount and some other villages will be the main target locations. In Telafar, the city centre of Telafar, villages surrounding the city, and Zummar town and some villages belonging to Zummar sub-district will be the target locations, particularly those who have been more affected by the recent conflicts (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Project Location within Iraq

**Zummar sub-district** administratively is part of Telafar district, **Zummar town** is located some 65 km north west of Mosul, **Telafar city** is the city centre of Telafar district located 62 km west of Mosul. **Sinjar city** on the other hand is located 125 km west of Mosul city, see Figure 2.



**Figure 2: The three target locations within Ninawa Governorate**

The project aims to target as many vulnerable families as possible, such as households headed by women, children, persons with disabilities, or elderly persons, or particularly large households with many dependents. The target families will be a mix of hosts/stayees, returnees and IDPs, many of whom have experienced multiple displacement during the last few years.

Throughout the project implementation, it is intended to reach 35,000 (women 7,900, men 8,200, girls 8,600, boys 8,900, older women 700, older men 700) most in need beneficiaries directly from the proposed multi-layered program, with a focus on the inclusion of women and minority groups. About 5,250 additional beneficiaries, representing 15% of those directly targeted will indirectly benefit from the project interventions.

### 1.3 Demographics of the Target Locations

Demographics of the target locations are presented below, the information was released by OCHA, dated May 2018:

Prior to conflicts **Zummar's** population was 118,000 individuals (19,000 families). Approx. 80% (around 15,000 families) of the population have now returned to Zummar. Out of the 22 villages in Zummar, 17 were destroyed during ISIS' occupation. Ten villages have already received people.

Prior to the crisis, **Telafar's** population was about 200,000 individuals (40,000 families). Around 25% of the total displaced population has returned according to local Telafar authorities, while the majority remain IDPs. **Sinjar city** hosts a population of about 24,000 individuals (4,000 families), majority of them Yezidis.

## 1.4 Objectives and Scope of Baseline Survey

The baseline survey is intended to establish the status of the targeted population, level of service provision across the specific project sectors, level of access, availability and utilization of services, knowledge, attitude and practices including democratic practices and existing barriers to inclusivity before the project is rolled out. Through its results, the baseline will serve as a benchmark for all future activities, where the project can refer to for the purposes of making informed project management decisions. The survey will also establish priority considerations for the project as the results will show some aspects that the project needs to focus such as conflict triggers. It will also enable CARE and partners to measure the impact of the project on the target community and helps in attributing change including:

- Provide quantitative and qualitative information for the key project indicators and recommend any other indicators that can be included to provide future in-depth analysis for the project intervention.
- Highlight critical areas that may hinder the project success from community perspective.
- Estimate the extent to which the project objectives respond to the related issues, the timelines and adequacy of objectives.
- Recommend areas to be considered for the sustainability of the project that support building of the administrative, technical and institutional capacity of the community, related to the sectors of intervention.

The baseline survey covered all the different components, water supply, hygiene and sanitation practices, livelihoods, HLP, and governance. The evaluation is done based on the data collected from the field in all the locations. The tools for data collection were developed in the first stage of the work (see description 2.1.2)

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## 2 METHODOLOGY

The baseline survey is achieved using different tools that were developed by the consultant in coordination with the CARE MEAL team. The women, men, boys' and girls' participation principle is followed throughout all the stages of survey, from preparation stage to the final stage of reporting to come up with good quality results which in turn improve the quality of deliverables. The methodology that was followed is as mentioned in sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 below:

### 2.1 Preparation Phase

The detailed description of the steps taken in this stage is presented below:

#### **Inception Meetings and Review of the Project Proposal**

First, the consultant has had meetings with the CARE MEAL and project team. The purpose of the meetings was to have a good understanding of the project and to know the expectations of the CARE team. Another purpose was to establish a communication line for all correspondence throughout the survey period. During this period, the consultant has gone through the project proposal, and other relevant information (relevant reports/studies).

#### **Development of Data Collection Tools**

During the inception phase, the consultant in coordination with the CARE team, has developed data collection tools in digital format. Data collection tools were prepared in both Arabic and English. The Data collection tools including both qualitative and quantitative methods were:

*Quantitative methodology:* HHIs, using Kobo tool and tablets, to collect data from the field.

*Qualitative methodology:*

- Key Informant Interviews (KII), meeting with key persons (Sub-mayors, Mukhtars, community leaders, etc.) in all the three locations to know the needs of people.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

### 2.2 Field Work Phase

Data collection was done according to the data collection plan that was prepared for the field team by the consultant. In principle field work was completed in two steps:

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## Sampling Strategy in the Three Target Locations

As mentioned earlier, the service areas are distributed between two districts, Telafar and Sinjar. But the target locations are three, Telafar, Zummar and Sinjar. The participatory approach throughout the survey was followed using different tools to collect good quality of data. In each location, two neighbourhoods inside the city/town centre, and two villages belonging to each of the three locations were chosen to conduct the survey, see Table 2.

**Table 2: Chosen neighbourhoods and villages**

Location	Neighbourhoods	Villages
Sinjar	Hay Al-Yarmouk	Kani Sarik
	Hay Al Qowa Al-Jawya	Zumani, and Tobal camp
Zummar	Hay Al-Sina'i	Abu Wajna
	Hay Al-Ta'akhi	Til mous
Telafar	Hay Al-Moalimeen	Mala Jasim
	Hay Al-Oroba	Abu Marya

The detailed methodology and sampling approach are presented below.

**Household visits /quantitative data:** A random sampling approach is followed in all the three locations. Families identified as vulnerable were given priority during survey conduction such as woman headed-households, child headed-households, households with older people. Number of interviewed families are presented in Table 3 below; more details of the samples can be seen in Annex 1:

**Table 3: Number of HHI per each location**

Partner	District	Location	HH visits/interviews	
			F	M
Harikar	Sinjar	Sinjar	96	105
			<b>201</b>	
Harikar	Telafar	Zummar	113	101
				<b>214</b>
Hope		Telafar	111	109
			<b>220</b>	
Total			<b>635</b>	

Teams with one male and one female, speaking the local language, were formed to conduct the interviews.

**Key informant interviews (KIIs):** Sub-mayors, Mukhtars, relevant directorates (Directorate of Water, Municipalities, Directorate of agriculture, etc.) Community leaders (representative from both men and women). Girls and boys were interviewed with consent from their caretakers. The

team leaders had the responsibility for conducting the KIIs, details of the number of interviews conducted are in Table 4.

**Table 4: Number of KIIs per each location**

District	Location	No of KIIs
Sinjar	Sinjar city	6
	Sinjar mountain	3
	Villages surrounding Sinjar	2
Telafar	Zummar town	5
	Villages surrounding Zummar	2
	Telafar city	5
	Villages surrounding Telafar	2
<b>Total</b>		25

Selection of the persons to be interviewed as KI was done as follows, the relevant directorates were identified first and then a represented person from each one of them has been interviewed. The selected directorates are; mayoralty/ sub-mayoralty, directorate of water supply and sewerage, directorate of agriculture, land registration office, an attorney working in the court, and directorate of health. In the meantime, at each selected neighbourhood/village one person was selected as KI. It was encouraged throughout the survey to have as many as possible female KI, but only two KIIs with female were conducted, one in Sinjar and one in Telafar. This is due to the fact that all the Mukhtars/community leaders are men, and the representative of all the directorates are mostly male, therefore it was not easy to find females as KI.

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs);** Separate FGDs, with 10 to 15 participants, were conducted with women, men, girls and boys in the target locations. Female enumerators conducted FGDs with female groups and male enumerators conducted FGDs with male groups. Number of FGDs with male and with females in each location are as presented in Table 5 below:

**Table 5: Number of FGDs per each location**

District	Location	FGDs with males	FGDs with females
Sinjar	Sinjar city	2	2
	Sinjar mountain	1	1
	Villages surrounding Sinjar	2	2
Telafar	Zummar town	2	2
	Villages surrounding Zummar	2	2

	Telafar city	2	2
	Villages surrounding Telafar	2	2
<b>Total</b>		13	13

The FGDs with the affected population conducted as follows; one FGD with women/ girls, and one FGD with men/boys in each neighbourhood/village for two successive days. Members for FGDs were selected in such away to have different age groups.

### **Training and Orientation to Enumerators and Data Collection from the Field**

The data collection teams (enumerators) have been trained on all aspects of data collection, compilation and transmission. The training covered the following:

- Main objectives of data collection and expected output
- Understanding data collection tools
- How to use tablets for data collection and Kobo toolbox
- The procedure to be followed during data collection, etc.

Training sessions have been held separately, the first training was given to Telafar team on 07<sup>th</sup> January 2019. The team consisted of twelve people, six for Telafar city and the surrounding villages, and the other six persons were selected to work for Zummar town and the surrounding villages. For Sinjar district ten persons have been selected as enumerators, training was given to the team on 08<sup>th</sup> January 2019. It is worth mentioning that all the teams were consisting of 50% females and 50% males. During trainings, the work plan was shared to the teams per each location.

After training sessions and according to the work plan, both teams started collecting data. Each team was working in the field for four days. As mentioned earlier that data was collected through FGDs, KIIs and HHIs. Both FGDs and KIIs were paper based, using the translated version in Arabic. HHIs were conducted using Kobo tool and via tablets.

Daily data cleaning and identification of gaps in the collected data was performed. The enumerators were updated for the gaps in order not to repeat the same mistakes in the next visits.

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## 2.3 Reporting Phase

### Data Clearance and Analysis

A final clearance and analysis of the collected data was performed.

Quantitative data: Kobo toolbox and MS excel were used to analyse the data. The results are tabulated and presented in frequencies distribution tables, Graphs, Pie-charts and Diagrams.

Qualitative data: After each FGD and KII the data collection teams were used to meet to review the main themes of the discussion. At the end of each working day the results were shared with the consultant for quick revision. At the end the consultant summarized the patterns of responses.

### Development of Baseline Survey Report

After data collection process the analysing process commenced, then the preliminary findings were shared with the CARE team. A draft survey report was prepared and presented to CARE team for review, comments, and discussions. Feedback from CARE was incorporated in the draft report, then the final report was developed.

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### 3 CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

Some of the challenges and limitations of the study are presented below:

- While data collected through this survey contributes to filling information gaps to great extent in parts of the two districts in Ninawa governorate, there remain significant information gaps both in other areas because the target districts are huge in area including many sub-districts and villages.
  - During the field work the team faced some challenges for instance getting permissions and access to the target locations
  - Cultural barriers, field work teams reported some difficulties conducting the interviews, especially in Telafar area, for instance some families were not ready to talk to the field work team, especially women/girls. The community in Telafar is more conservative compared to the other two locations.
  - Some directorates in Telafar were not fully cooperating with the field work team, there is a kind of mistrust dealing with NGOs, it is mentioned that many NOGs come and give promises but offering nothing on the ground.
  - Qualifications and skills of the local enumerators, it was not easy to find qualified female candidates as enumerators in Telafar area.
  - Although considerable care was taken in designing the survey questionnaire to avoid ambiguity, the quality of the responses to several questions was highly dependent on the skills of the surveyors, especially for FGDs. Another limitation was, the relatively long questionnaires since the project is a multi-sectorial and in different geographic locations.
  - In addition to the fact that the survey had three tools, FGDs, KIIs and HHIs, training each team of enumerator some of whom did not have enough experience in using Kobo platform in one day might sometimes lead to misunderstanding of some of the questions.
  - Some technical obstacles during survey conduction such as facing some problems with quality of tablets.
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## 4 ANALYSIS AND KEY FINDINGS

### 4.1 Water Supply

**Telafar city and surrounding villages**, as presented earlier that respondents were 50% female and 50% males for HHs in Telafar. It is found from both HHs and FGDs that almost all the families have HH storage tanks. The number and size of storage tanks varies from a family to another, the results are as follows, 37% out of the surveyed HHs have three storage tanks each of 1 m<sup>3</sup>, 18% have two storage tanks of 1 m<sup>3</sup>, 12% have four storage tanks, 9% have only one tank, 3% have one storage tank with less than 1 m<sup>3</sup> in storage. The rest percentage of the HHs have bigger storage capacities.

The differences in storage capacities are due to combination of factors, logically, the number of members in the family specifies how big the storage should be. But it is not the case in Iraq, for example, a family with a house of 200 m<sup>2</sup> in area with 2 stories, even if the family has only 2 members, will use more than 2 tanks for storing water which means size of the property is the controlling factor. Another reason is that families living in the cities/towns are consuming more water therefore they need more storage compared to families living in rural areas, in other words, the financial situation/living standards is another factor controlling the selection of the size of storage tanks.

Water supply is intermittent, the answers from the survey are; 35% get water once per week, 33% twice per week, 21% three times a week, and the rest get more than four times per week. As per the responses, 43% of the HHs receive water for more than 4 hours each time supplied within the week, 19% receive 4 hours each time, 14% for 3 hours, and 14% about 0.5 hour each time. As concluded from interviews with persons from DoW that the reasons behind having intermittent supply with different supply hours are, the destruction in the water supply networks in some parts of the city, some other parts of supply network are outdated and need replacement, mismanagement of the operation and maintenance, and finally the capacity of the supply source system.

It is found that 70% of the HHs can receive enough water to fill storage tanks during supply hours, and 26% said they are not able to fill storage tanks during supply hours due to short duration and low pressure. From the analysis it is found that the water supply is not the same for all the neighbourhoods since 38% (11% F and 27% M) mentioned that the water is not supplied equally for all the neighbourhoods. From discussions with key persons from directorate of water supply, it is

concluded that there are different reasons of an equal supply, one is the limited financial capacity for O&M department to renovate the damaged parts, some parts need to be replaced and another reason is the poor management to operate the valves and storage tanks.

Overall, more than 77% (41% F and 36% M) mentioned that they are somehow satisfied with the quantity of water supplied that needed for different needs, about 22% (10% F and 12% M) are not satisfied with the quantity of water supplied.

From the survey, it is found 70% (35% F and 35% M) of the respondents in Telafar are not satisfied with the quality of water, the main reasons are, saltiness and high turbidity. From interviews conducted with the water supply utility in Telafar, it is reported that water supply is old and there are leaks in the pipe lines, which is one of the reasons of low quality of water. 70% of the those interviewed are not treating the water, 24% have HH filters. Whenever needed to collect water for HH from the Water trucks or nearby houses, 72% of the female respondents said that women are collecting, on the other hand, male said that it is 50% men and 50% women.

**Zummar town and surrounding villages**, in Zummar the respondents were 53% female and 47% males. It is found from both HHs and FGDs that almost all the families have HH storage tanks. The number and size of tanks are as follows, 41% have two storage tanks of 1 m<sup>3</sup>, 27% out of the surveyed HHs have three storage tanks each of 1 m<sup>3</sup>, 13% have one storage tanks, 11% have four tanks. The rest percentage of the HHs have bigger storage capacities.

Water supply as in Telafar is intermittent, the answers from the survey are; 52% of HHs get water twice per week, 19% once per week, 18% three times a week, and the rest percentage of HHs gets more than four times per week. As per the responses, 35% of the HHs receive water 4 hours each time water supplied within the week, 19% receive 3 hours each time, 16% for 2 hours, 16% for more than 4 hours, and 9% about 1 hour each time. It is found that 74% of the HHs can receive enough water to fill storage tanks during supply hours, and 25% said they are not able to fill storage tanks during supply hours due to short duration and low pressure. From the data analysis it is found that the water supply is not the same for all the neighbourhoods, since 47% mentioned that the water is not supplied equally for all the neighbourhoods. As per the interviews with the responsible person in water supply division, the main reasons behind having intermittent supply with different supply hours are; parts of supply network are outdated and need replacement, mismanagement of the operation and maintenance, and finally the limited capacity of the supply source system.

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Overall, more than 88% (44% F and 44% M) mentioned that they are satisfied to some extent with the quantity of water supplied needed for different needs. From the survey, it is found 47% of the HHs are not satisfied with the quality of water, the main reasons are, saltiness and high turbidity. 42% of the those interviewed are not treating the water, and 43% use aqua tabs. Those who are not treating the water do not have the mean to treat it because of the limited financial capacity of the families, in other words, most of those cannot afford to buy tools to treat water to make it safer. Whenever needed to collect water for HH, according to the survey the responsible person is 44% of the female respondents said that women are collecting, on the other hand, male said that it is 83% men and 17% women.

***Sinjar city and surrounding villages***, respondents were 53% female and 47% males for HHs in Sinjar, of those about 90% of the families have HH storage tanks. The rest does not have HH tanks, especially for the camp set up on mount Sinjar, instead they have shared tanks. The number and size of tanks are as follows, 44% have two storage tanks of 1 m<sup>3</sup>, 25% out of the surveyed HHs have only one storage tanks each of 1 m<sup>3</sup>, 14% have three storage tanks, 9% have one storage tank with less than 1 m<sup>3</sup> in size. The rest percentage of the HHs have bigger storage capacities.

Water supply again is intermittent, the answers from the survey are; 40% of the HHs mentioned that they get water once per week, 34% twice per week, 19% three times a week, and the rest percentage gets more than four times per week. As per the responses, 55% of the HHs receive water for less than an hour each time water supplied within the week, 32% receive an hour each time, 9% for 2 hours, 4% for 3 hours. It is reported that 87% of the HHs can receive enough water to fill storage tanks during supply hours. From the data analysis it is found that the water supply is not the same for all the neighbourhoods since 44% mentioned that the water is not supplied equally for all the neighbourhoods. As concluded from the interview with the responsible person in DoW in Sinjar, the main reasons behind having intermittent supply with different supply hours are; the limited financial capacity for O&M department to renovate the damaged parts where some parts need to be replaced and another the reason is the mismanagement of the operation and maintenance, and finally the limited capacity of the supply source system.

Overall, more than 78% mentioned that they are satisfied with the quantity of water supplied needed for different needs. From the survey, it is found 27% of the HHs are not satisfied with the quality of water, the main reasons are, saltiness and high turbidity. 75% of those interviewed are not treating the water, and 14% boiling it. The main reason behind not treating is the locals do not have the capacity to treat it, they do not have enough resources to buy HH filters or use other means

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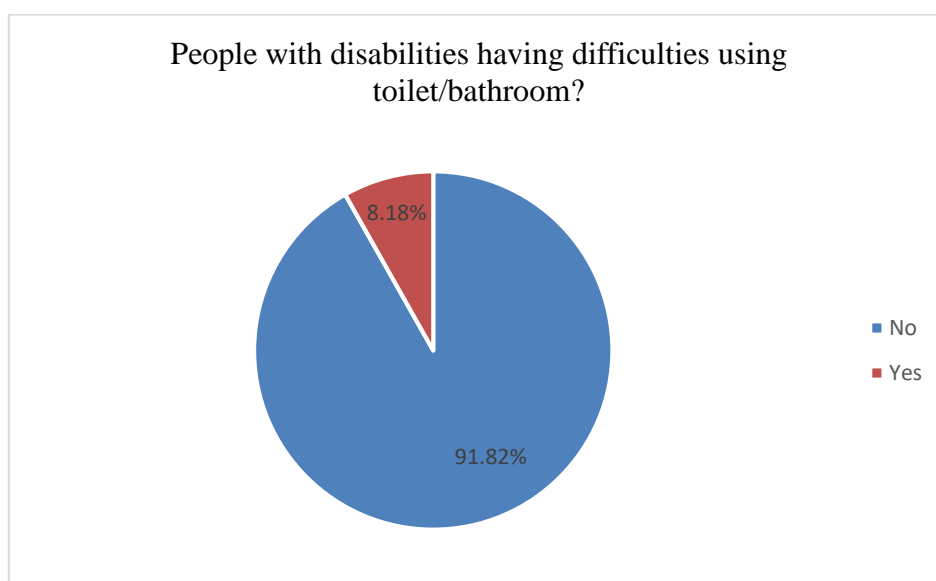


of treatment. Whenever needed to collect water for HH purposes, 46% of female respondents said that women are responsible for collecting, on the other hand, the male respondents said that it is 62% men and 35% women.

## 4.2 Hygiene and Sanitation Practices

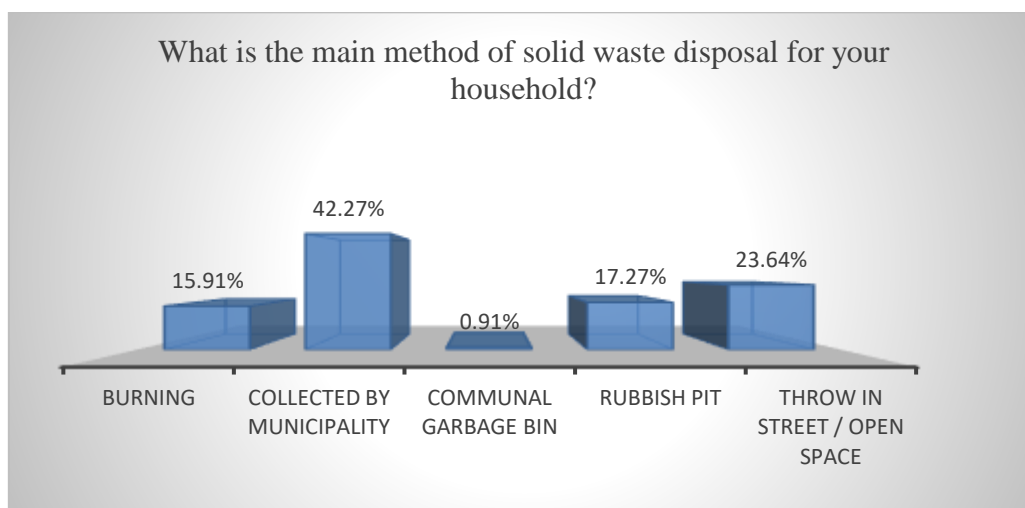
Overall, hand washing appeared to be widespread, most of the household members reported that they wash their hands at different occasions during the day (in the morning, before eating, after eating, after using the toilet, after cleaning the baby, etc.). In all the three locations most of the interviewed persons mentioned, they are ready to attend sessions on hygiene promotion/hygiene behaviours and waste management.

**Telafar city and surrounding villages**, regarding PWD who are facing difficulties using toilet/bathroom, the responses are shown in Figure **Error! Reference source not found.**, 8% out of the total interviewed HHs facing issues with PWD using toilets/bathroom.



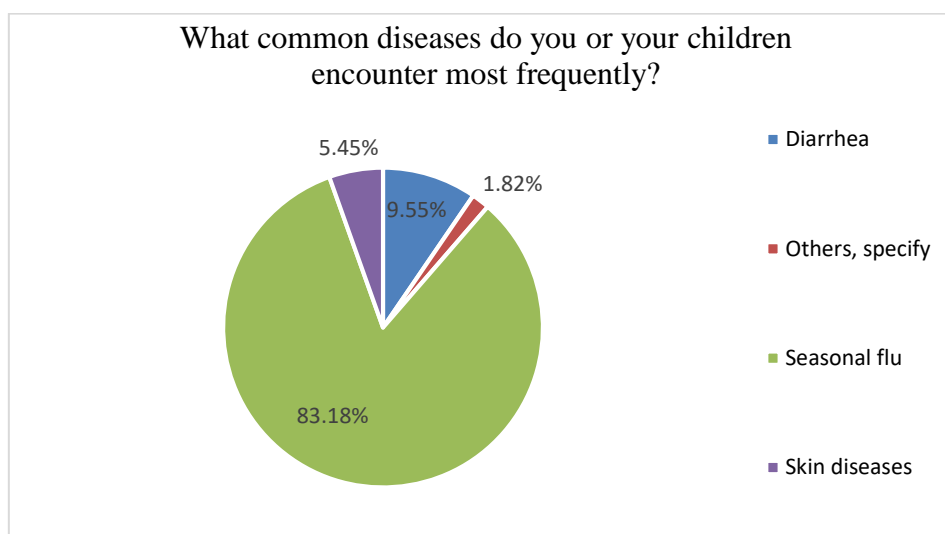
**Figure 3: PWDs having difficulties using toilet/bathroom-Telafar**

Most of those cannot afford to prepare an appropriate toilet for PWD. Solid waste management is another issue in the area, as presented in Figure 4 that about 24% are throwing away the garbage into the open spaces/streets and another 16% said they burn it.



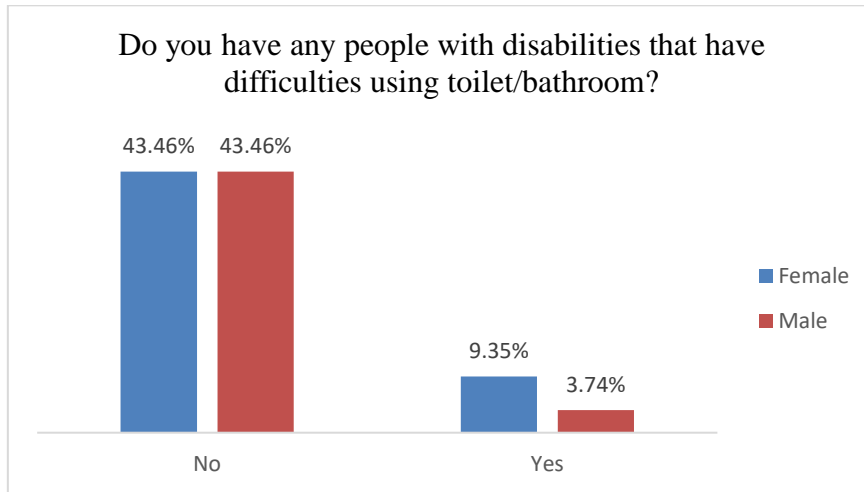
**Figure 4: Method of solid waste disposal-Telafar**

More than 63% mentioned that the solid waste is collected on a weekly basis. From discussions with the staff of the municipalities as the main body responsible for collecting garbage it is found that their plan is on a weekly basis, but due to limited capacities, keeping the city/town clean is a challenge. Regarding the villages, no garbage collection mechanisms on place now by municipalities. The most common diseases that the locals complain about are shown in Figure 5 below, seasonal flu and diarrhoea are the most common ones.



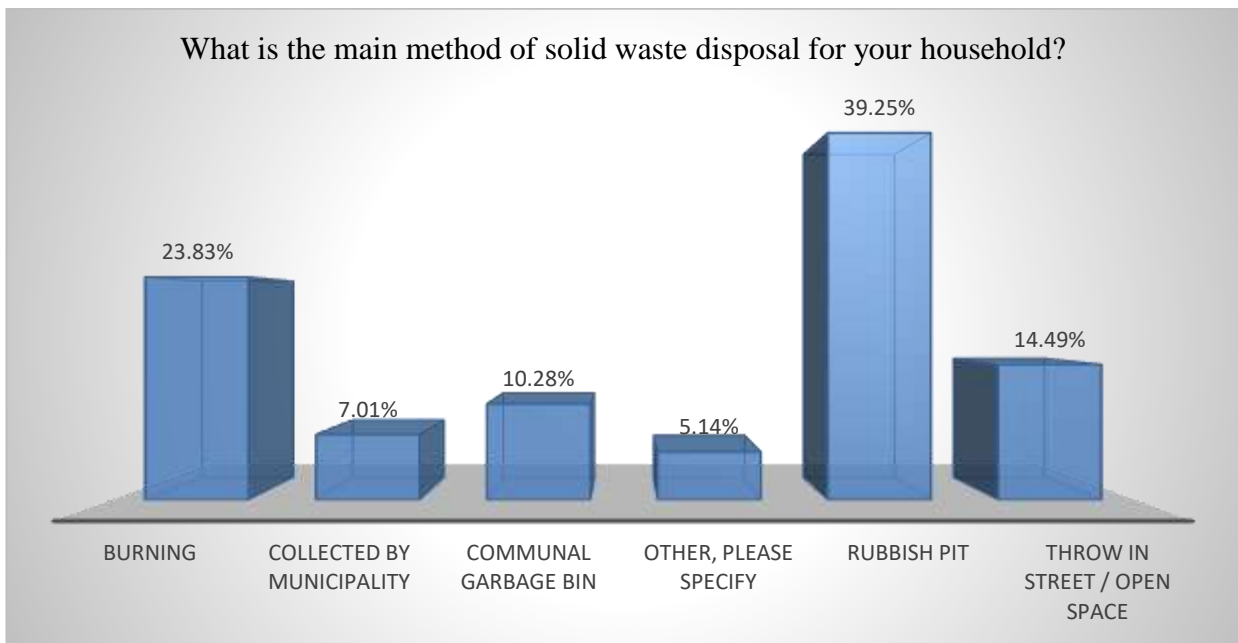
**Figure 5: Common diseases-Telafar**

**Zummar town and surrounding villages**, concerning PWDs who are facing problems using toilet/bathroom, the responses are shown in Figure 6: PWDs having difficulties using toilet/bathroom-Zummar below, 13% (9% F and 4% M) out of the total interviewed HHs facing issues with PWD using toilets/bathroom. The PWDs are elder persons, paralysed persons, and few reported having persons lost their legs (Figure 6).



**Figure 6: PWDs having difficulties using toilet/bathroom-Zummar**

The reason behind not being able to provide a proper facility for them is that the HHs are not able financially to do so. Regarding waste management in Zummar about 15% are throwing away the garbage into the open spaces/streets and another 24% said they burn it (Figure 7).



**Figure 7: Method of solid waste disposal-Zummar**

The frequency of solid waste disposal in the areas where the service is available is on weekly basis. From discussions with the staff of municipality as the main body responsible for collecting garbage it is found that their plan is on a weekly basis, but due to limited capacities, keeping the town clean is one of the challenges they are facing. For villages, no garbage collection mechanisms are on place now by municipality. The diseases that the locals complain about are shown in Figure 8 below, seasonal flu and diarrhoea are the most common ones.

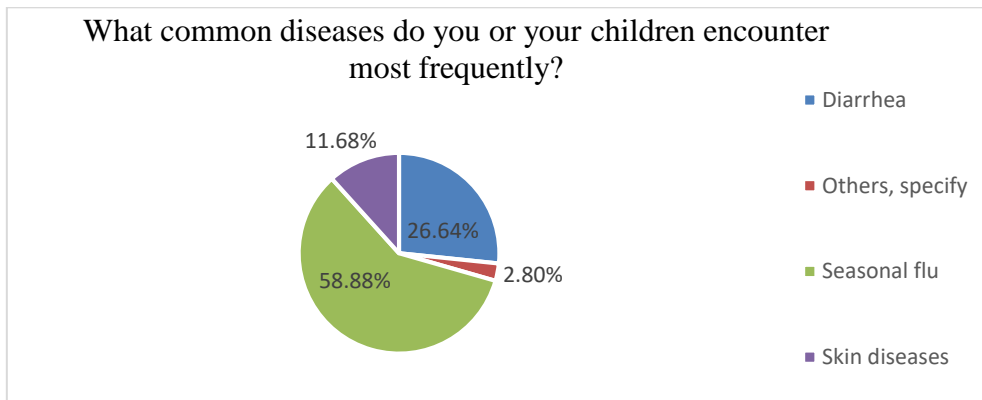


Figure 8: Common diseases-Zummar

**Sinjar city and surrounding villages**, as presented in Figure 9, the percentage of PWD having problems using toilet/bathroom is higher compared to the other two locations, 15% (8% F and 7% M) out of the total interviewed persons have PWD facing difficulties using toilets/bathroom.

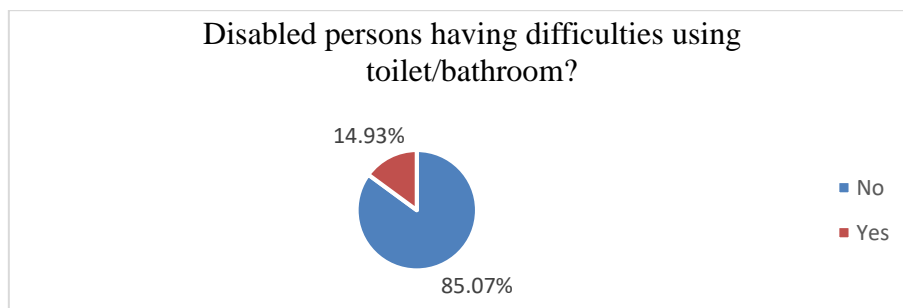


Figure 9: PWDs having difficulties using toilet/bathroom-Sinjar

In Sinjar the awareness on garbage collection and management of solid waste is better compared to the other locations, none of the respondents said that they throw away in open spaces. 70% (39% F and 31%M) mentioned that the municipality is collecting on a weekly basis (Figure 10). As found from discussions with the staff of municipality, that their plan is on a weekly basis for garbage collection, but due to limited financial capacities, sometimes are facing shortages in some neighbourhoods. For villages, no garbage collection mechanisms are on place now by municipality.

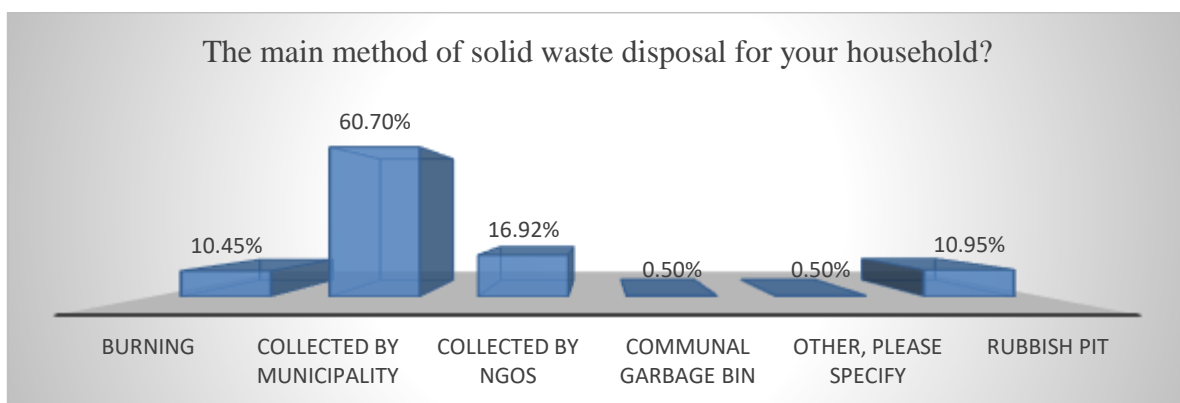


Figure 10: Method of solid waste disposal-Sinjar

The diseases that the locals complaining about are shown in Figure 11 below, seasonal flu and skin diseases are the most common ones.

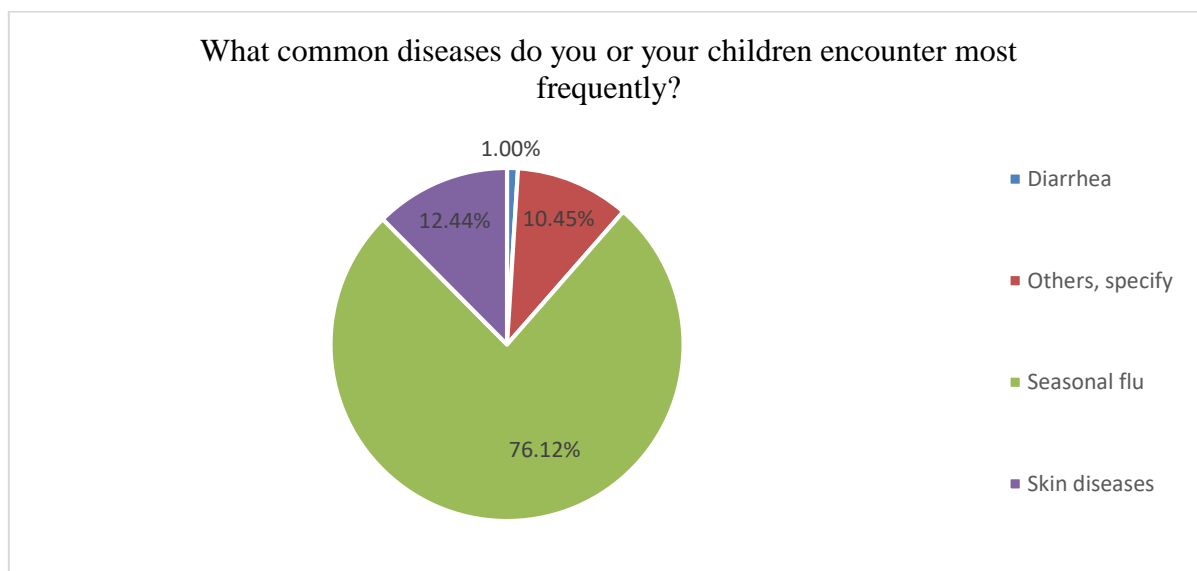


Figure 11: Common diseases-Sinjar

### 4.3 Livelihoods

The main sources of income in all the locations are as follows: Loans, Debts (26%), followed by Employment (10%), Support from community, friends, family (9%) and then Savings (5%). When asked about the main sources of occupation/employment the results were Agriculture, Construction, Small businesses (shops, hair dressing, sewing, cafeterias, etc.), Government Jobs, then Vocational (carpenter, electrician, plumber, or other professional). Most of the occupations are seasonal, depending on the type of occupation, for instance, agricultural activities start from March till August, and construction is happening more during dry seasons. Prior to conflicts, sources of income were different, the sequence is as follows, Employment, then savings, and support from community, friends, family. The locals are mostly using conventional techniques in agriculture, for example, not using modern irrigation techniques such as drip or spray irrigation. Mostly depending on rainfall for growing wheat and barley. A small percentage (1.5%) are used to grow vegetables in greenhouses, depending on their individual capacities. More than 60% of the surveyed families have said that the groups in the community that have the most challenges in accessing income and livelihoods are returnees, the families who are just returning have lost many of their assets. As mentioned earlier that the target areas are among the most affected by conflicts in Iraq, the already existing poor infrastructure is destroyed, therefore, it is not easy for the locals to find jobs. it would be worth supporting the families who are just returned to enable them having a source of income.

There are markets within less 2 to 5 Km from most of the local places, except in rural areas. Those markets have almost all the basic needs for locals to buy from.

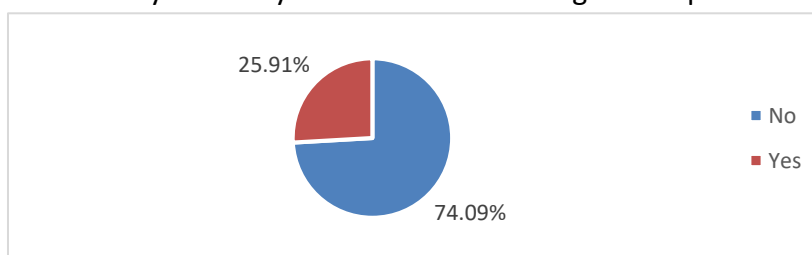
The interviewed persons in the target locations showed their interest in the following training, listed from the most wanted one to the less wanted one: Agriculture, Sewing, Small business starts up, Sweet making, Construction, Beauty shop, Hair dressing/saloon, for more details see Table 6 below.

**Table 6: Training interests**

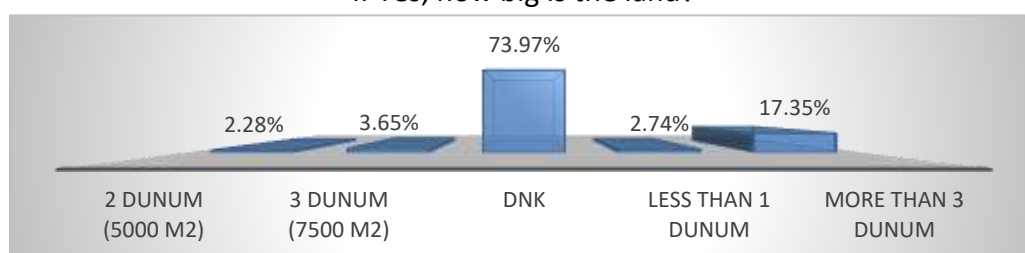
Location	Agriculture		Sewing		Small business start up		Sweet making		Construction		Beauty		Hair dressing	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Telafar	3%	25%	21%	2%	4%	14%	12%	1%	0%	9%	3%	0%	0%	3%
	<b>28%</b>		<b>23%</b>		<b>18%</b>		<b>13%</b>		<b>9%</b>		<b>3%</b>		<b>3%</b>	
Zummar	4%	30%	25%	2%	1%	11%	5%	1%	0%	5%	4%	0%	0%	2%
	<b>34%</b>		<b>27%</b>		<b>12%</b>		<b>6%</b>		<b>5%</b>		<b>4%</b>		<b>2%</b>	
Sinjar	2%	30%	18%	2%	3%	11%	7%	2%	1%	7%	7%	0%	0%	4%
	<b>32%</b>		<b>20%</b>		<b>14%</b>		<b>9%</b>		<b>8%</b>		<b>7%</b>		<b>4%</b>	

**Telafar city and the surrounding villages**, about one fourth of the interviewed persons said they have their legally own land to grow crops, but they did not know the exact size of the farm land. Two thirds out of those who have the farm lands have their own source of water, but one third of them having problems with the BHs being not operational. See Figure 12 below.

Do you have your own farm land to grow crops?

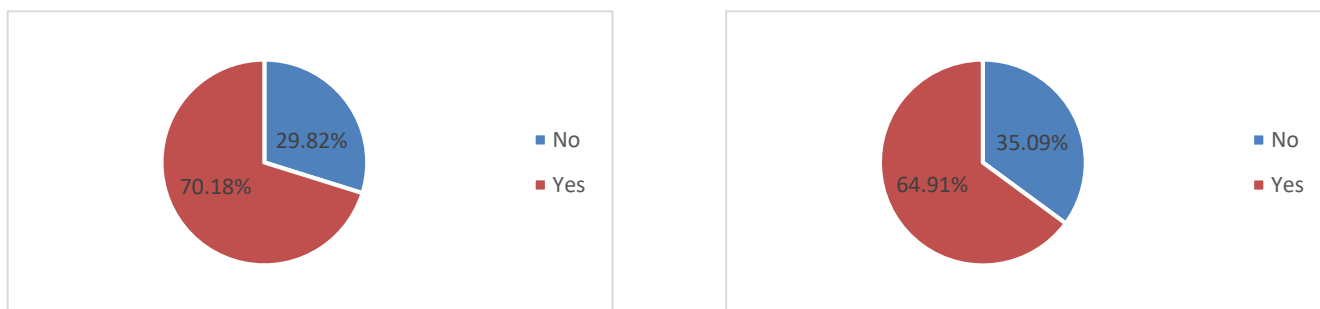


If Yes, how big is the land?



If Yes, do you have your own source of water (BH)?

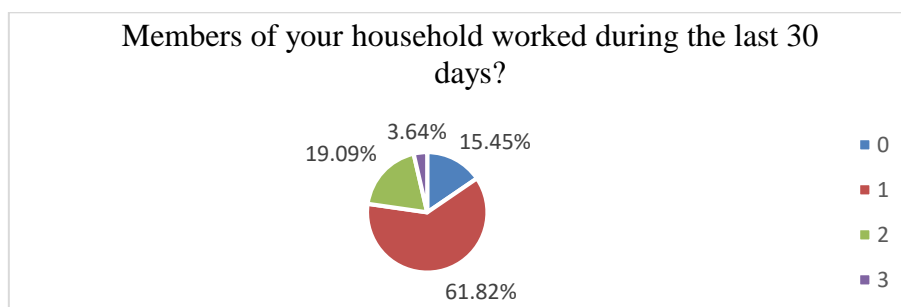
Is the BH operational?



**Figure 12: Land to grow crops, and availability of water-Telafar.**

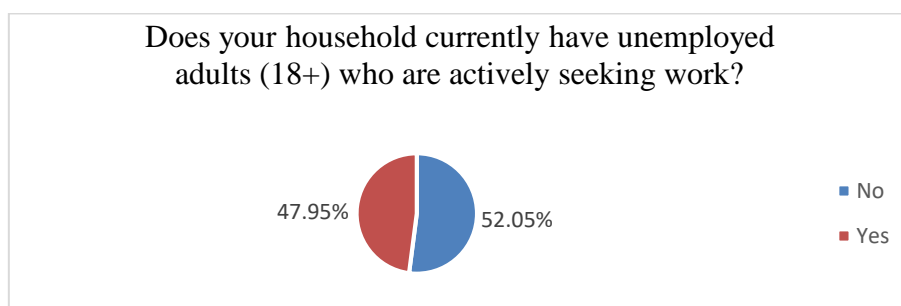
The reason behind being BHs (source of water) not working is the damage caused by recent conflicts. 75% out of the interviewed HHs said they do not have extra space (area) next to their place of residence to be used as kitchen garden to grow some fruits/vegetables, especially the families inside the city/town. The majority of those who have enough space said they can provide enough water for growing crops, this is mostly true for the places located in the rural areas. But those with additional space need support such as equipment and tools.

Almost two thirds out of the interviewed HHs have said that only one member from the family have worked during the last 30 days, 20% said two and 4% said no one from the family has worked during the last 30 days (Figure 13).



**Figure 13: Members of households worked during the last 30-Telafar**

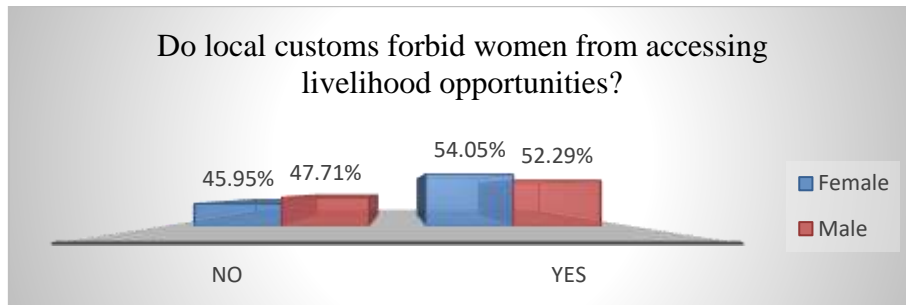
53% out of the interviewed HHs have unemployed adults who are seeking for jobs (Figure 14).



**Figure 14 : Adults (18+) who are actively seeking work-Telafar**

More than half of the respondents mentioned that the local customs forbid women from accessing livelihood opportunities, this means that the community is very conservative regarding

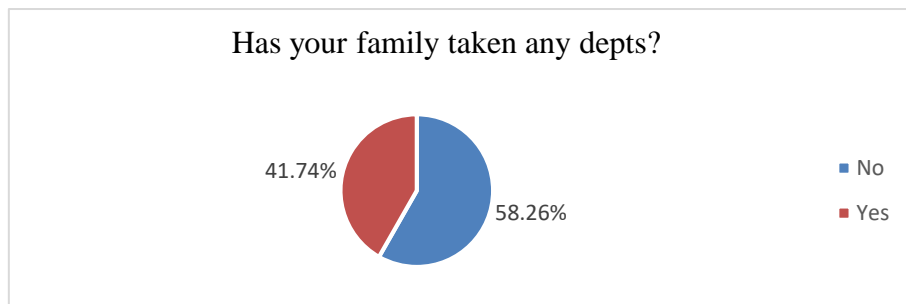
allowing women working outside their houses (Figure 15). Therefore, it is essential to design the activities in a way to be culturally acceptable to enable women/girls to access livelihood opportunities.



**Figure 15: Local customs forbid women from accessing livelihood opportunities-Telafar**

The local community is still not allowing women to work outside, especially with private sector. The most acceptable jobs are those, which can be income generating based at home, such as sewing. It is worth mentioning that women are working for many unpaid hours at home, and this is not seen by the men as working hours. The amount spent on basic needs over the last 30 days was varying from 100,000 to 1,000,000 IQD, but the majority spent about 400,000 IQD.

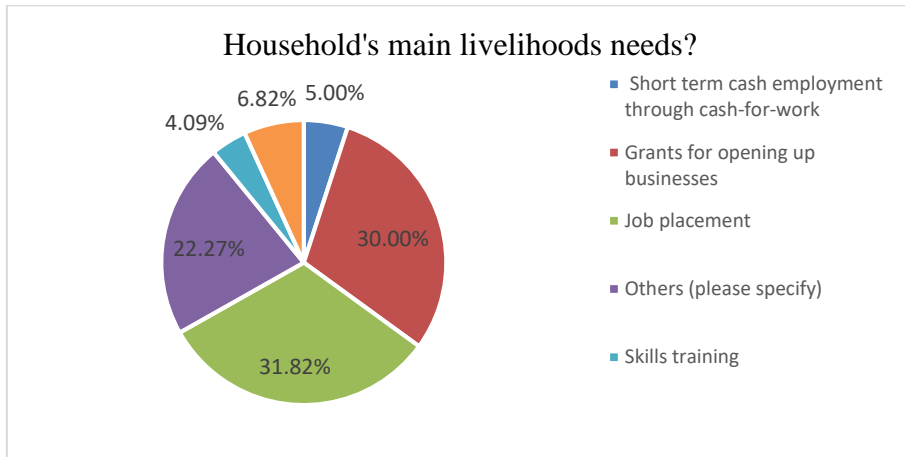
As presented in Figure 16 below, about 42% of the interviewed HHs has taken debt and the main reason was not having enough income to cover the basic needs.



**Figure 16: Percentage of families taken any debts-Telafar**

Taking loans/credit either from relatives or friends, in few occasions buying items without paying (as debt). Almost one third of the respondents (18% F and 12% M) showed their interest in grants for opening new businesses and another one third (16% F and 15% M) in job placement (Figure 17).

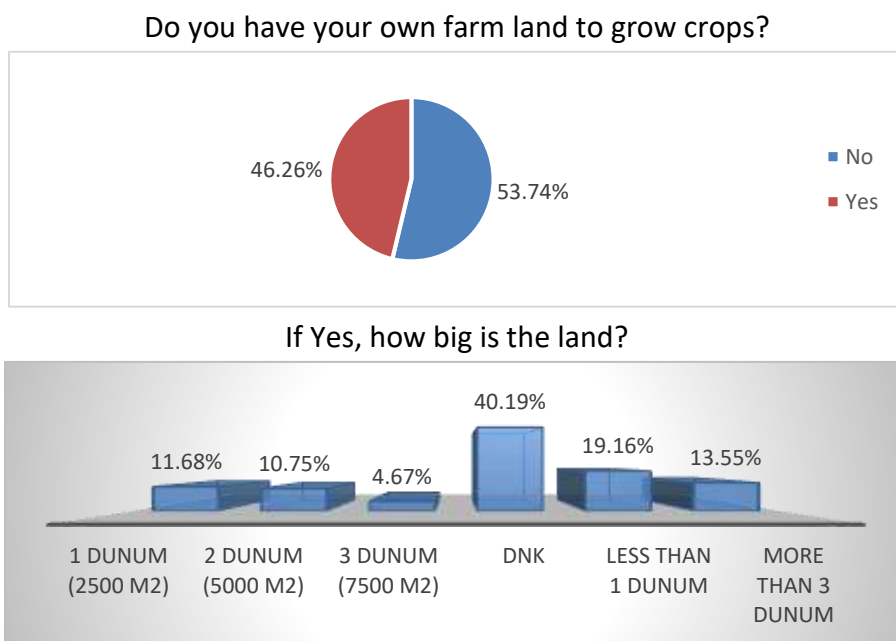




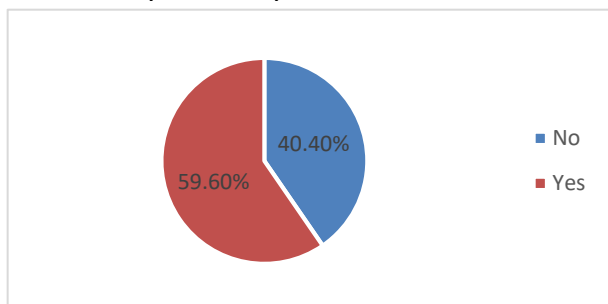
**Figure 17: Household's main livelihoods needs-Telafar**

Regarding the VSLAs, about two thirds of the locals do not have any information on it, some others have kind of knowledge since they used to have kind of locally known as *solfa* (a group of people get together and each put a s specific amount of money each month, then each member of the group has the right to withdraw the amount collected when he/she needs it), it has some common things with the VSLA idea. When VSLA explained to the locals, about 60% of the interviewed HHs are ready to be part of the VSLAs, if there are such opportunities available in the future. Those who said no, mentioned that their financial status does not allow them to be part of it.

**Zummar town and the surrounding villages**, about 46% of the interviewed persons said they have their own land to grow crops. Almost two thirds out of those who have farm lands have their own source of water (BH) but about 40% of them having problems with the BHs being not operational. See Figure 18 below.



If Yes, do you have your own source of water (BH)?



Is the BH operational?

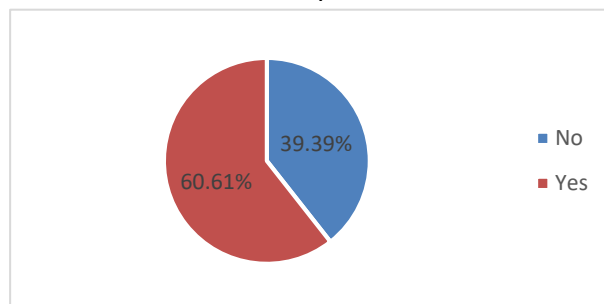


Figure 18: Land to grow crops, and availability of water-Zummar

The reason behind being BHs (source of water) not working is the damage caused by recent conflicts. The HHs have been asked if they have some extra space next to their place of residence to be used as kitchen garden to grow some fruits and vegetables, 50% said they do not have, especially those inside the town. The majority of those who have enough space said they can provide enough water for growing crops, this is mostly true for those who live in the rural areas.

As shown in Figure 19, more than 50% (35% F and 18% M) have said that only one member from the family have worked during the last 30 days, 29% (5% F and 24% M) said none of the family members and 13% (8% F and 5% M) said two from the family has worked during the last 30 days.

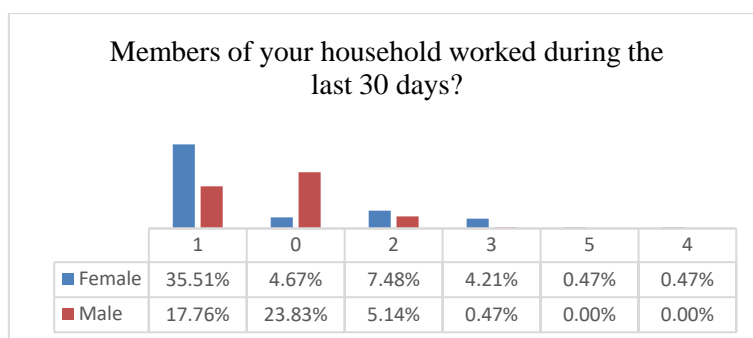


Figure 19: Members of your household worked during the last 30-Zummar

62% out of the interviewed HHs have unemployed adults who are seeking for jobs (Figure 20 shows the answers by gender).

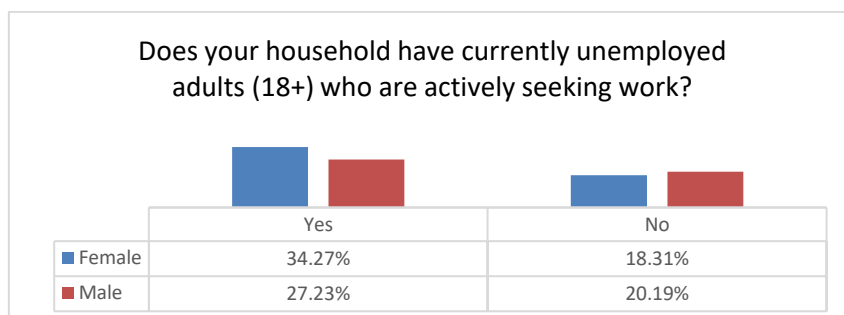
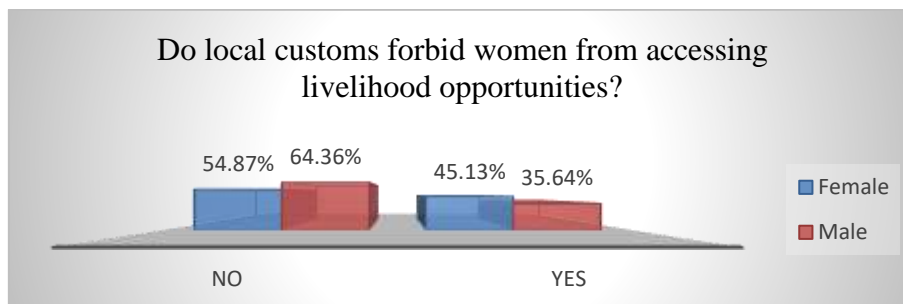


Figure 20: Adults (18+) who are actively seeking work-Zummar

Less than half of the respondents mentioned that the local customs forbid women from accessing livelihood opportunities (Figure 21). In the area, it not easy for women to work outside houses, as stated earlier that the society does not accept women to work and have chance to access livelihood opportunities.

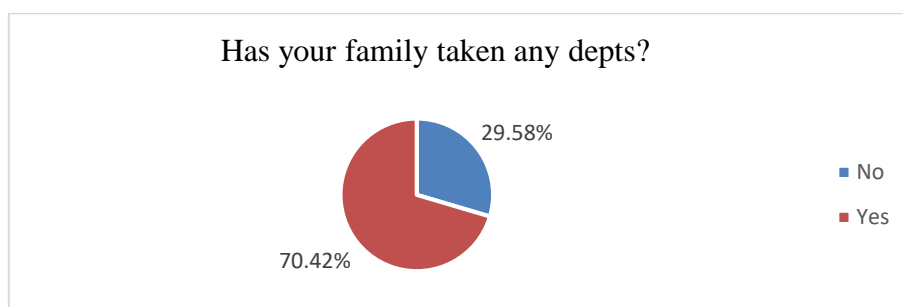


**Figure 21: Local customs forbid women from accessing livelihood opportunities-Zummar**

The community in this area is more open than in Telafar, but still there are some families who are not allowing women to work outside, especially with private sector. The reasons behind not allowing women to work outside comes from religious ideas and some local common traditions. The most acceptable jobs are the those, which can be income generating based at home.

The amount spent on basic needs over the last 30 days was varying from 100,000 to 1500,000 IQD, but the majority spent about 350,000 IQD.

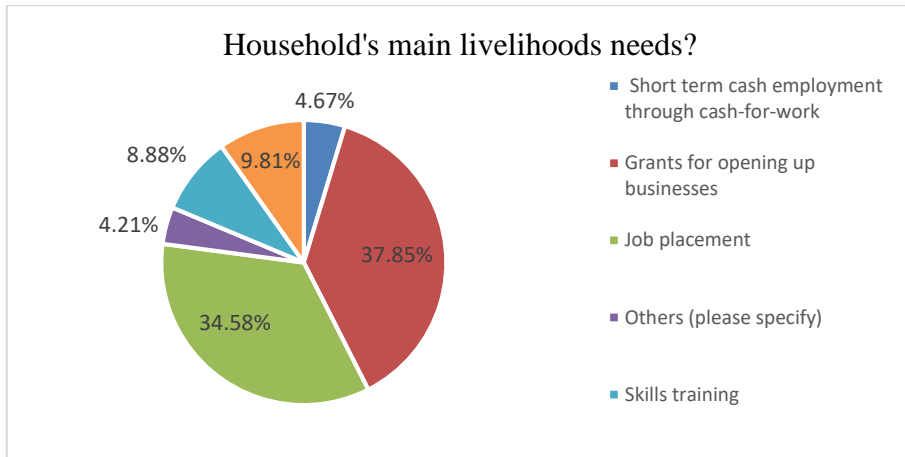
More than 70% of the interviewed HHs has taken debt as presented in Figure 22 and the main reason was not having enough income to cover the basic needs.



**Figure 22: Per cent of families taken any depts-Zummar**

Taking depts. was either from relatives or friends, in few occasions buying items without paying (as debt).

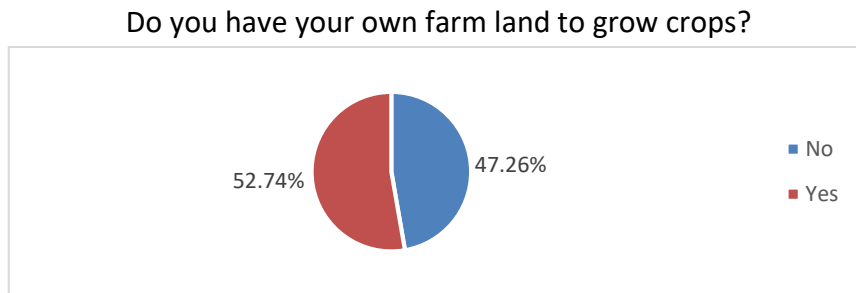
38% of the respondents showed their interest in grants for opening new businesses and one third in job placement (Figure 23).



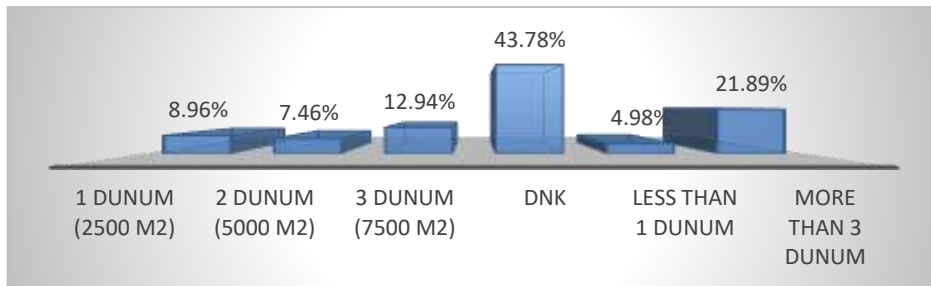
**Figure 23: Household's main livelihoods needs-Zummar**

Regarding the VSLAs, about two thirds of the locals do not have information on it, some others have some knowledge since they used to have kind of locally called *solfa* which has some common things with the VSLA idea. About 58% of the interviewed HHs would like to be part of the VSLAs, if there are such opportunities available in the future. Those who said no, mentioned that their financial status does not allow them to be part of it.

**Sinjar city and the surrounding villages**, about 53% of the interviewed persons said they have their own land to grow crops. Almost two thirds out of those who have the farm lands, have their own source of water (BHs) but about more than 70% of them having problems with the BHs being not operational. See Figure 24 below.

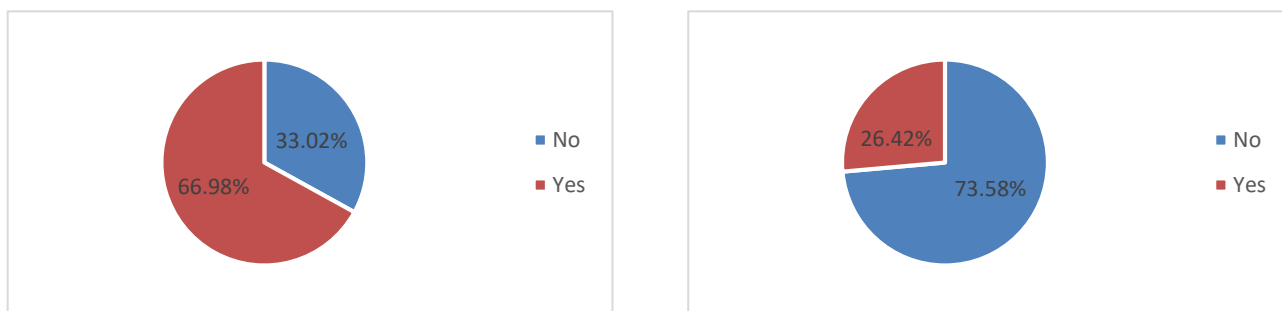


If Yes, how big is the land?



If Yes, do you have your own source of water

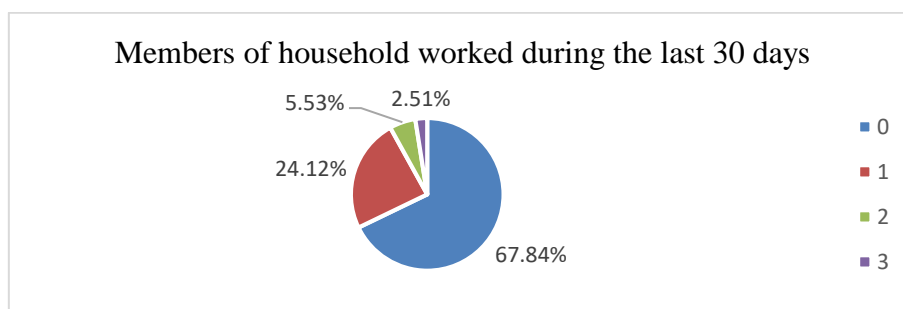
Is the BH operational?



**Figure 24: Land to grow crops, and availability of water-Sinjar**

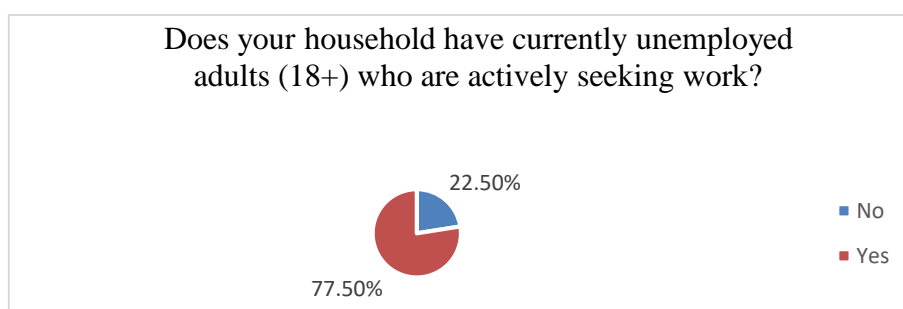
The reason behind being BHs (source of water) not working is the damage caused by recent conflicts. The HHs have been asked if they have some extra space next to their place of residence to be used as kitchen garden to grow some vegetables, 70% said they do not have, especially those inside the town. The majority of those who have enough space said they can provide enough water for growing crops, this is mostly true for those who live in the rural areas.

As shown in Figure 25, more than two thirds of the HHs have no one from their family worked during the last 30 days, and 24% have said that only one member from the family worked during the last 30 days.



**Figure 25: Members of your household worked during the last 30-Sinjar**

78% out of the interviewed HHs have unemployed adults who are seeking for jobs (Figure 26).



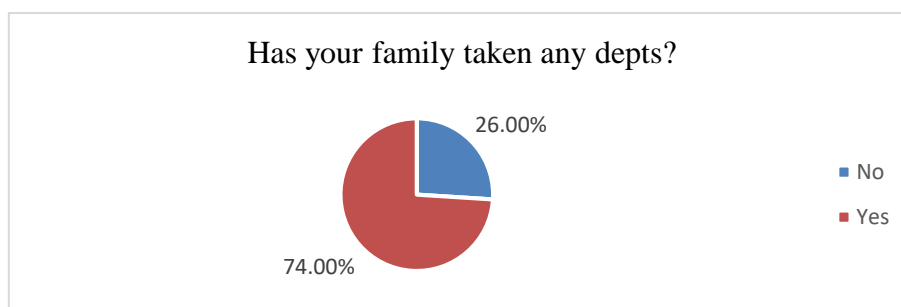
**Figure 26: Adults (18+) who are actively seeking work-Sinjar**

Most of the respondents mentioned that the local customs do not forbid women from accessing livelihood opportunities.

The community in this area is more open than in Telafar and Zummar, though there might be some families not allowing women to work outside, especially with private sector.

The amount spent on basic needs over the last 30 days was varying from 100,000 to 1000,000 IQD, but the majority spent about 350,000 IQD.

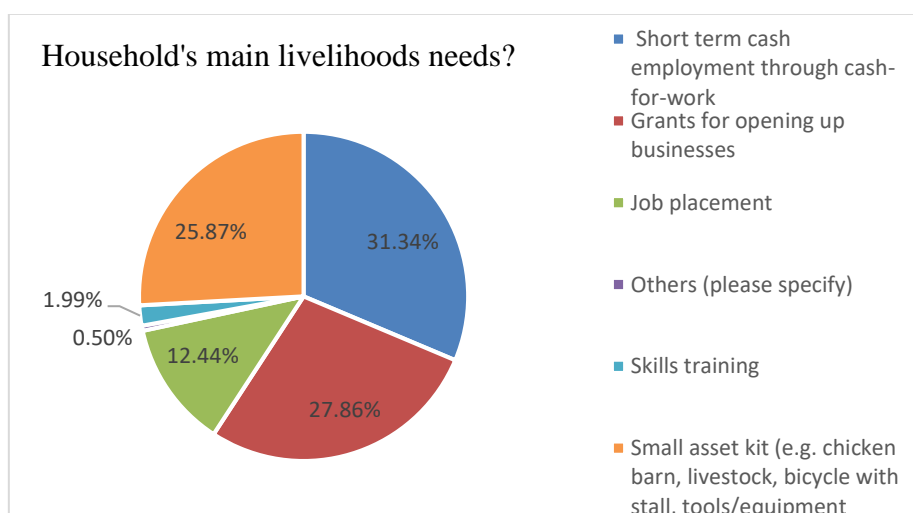
About 74% of the interviewed HHs has taken debt (Figure 27) and the main reason was, they did not have enough income to cover the basic needs.



**Figure 27: Per cent of families taken any debts-Sinjar**

Taking debts was either from relatives or friends, in few occasions buying items without paying (as debt).

31% (15% F and 16% M) of the respondents showed their interest in grants for opening new businesses and about 28% (15% F and 13% M) in short cash employment through cash for work, 26% (11% F and 15% M) in small asset kits (chicken barn, livestock, tools/equipment) , and 12% (5% F and 7% M) in job placement (Figure 28).



**Figure 28: Household's main livelihoods needs-Sinjar**

Regarding the VSLAs, more than 80% of interviewed HHs do not have any information on it, some others have some knowledge since they used to have kind of locally called *solfa* or *Jamia* which has

some common things with the VSLA idea. 88% (65% F and 23% M) of the interviewed persons would like to be part of the VSLAs if there are such opportunities available in the future. Those who said no, mentioned that their financial status does not allow them to be part of it.

#### 4.4 House, Land and Property (HLP)

Two thirds of respondents in Sinjar and Zummar stated that they were land/property owners in their place of origin. In Telafar only 34% stated that they had their own land/property, see Figure 29.

Do you own housing, land, or property in your area of origin?

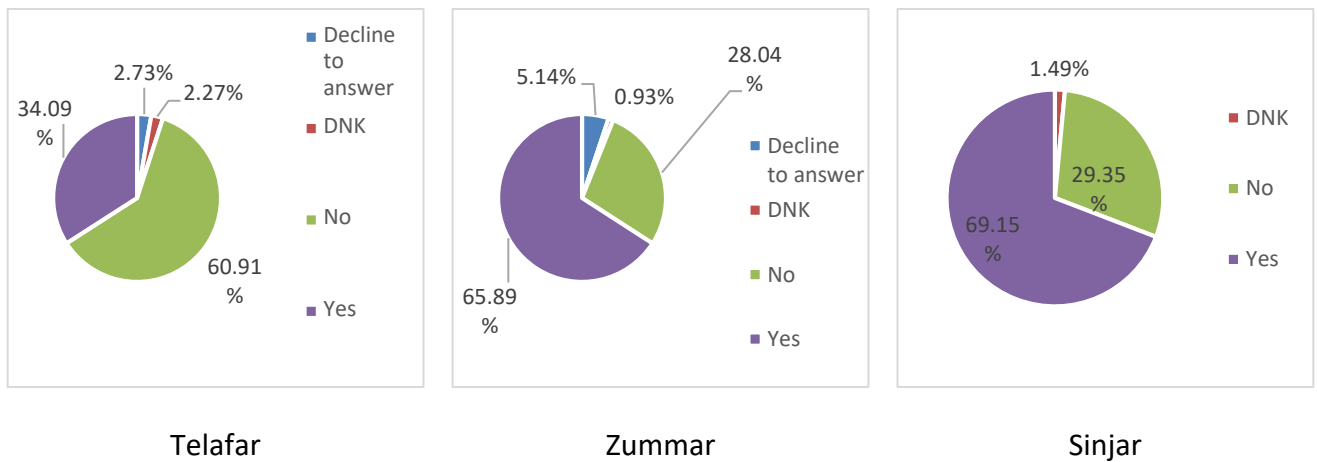
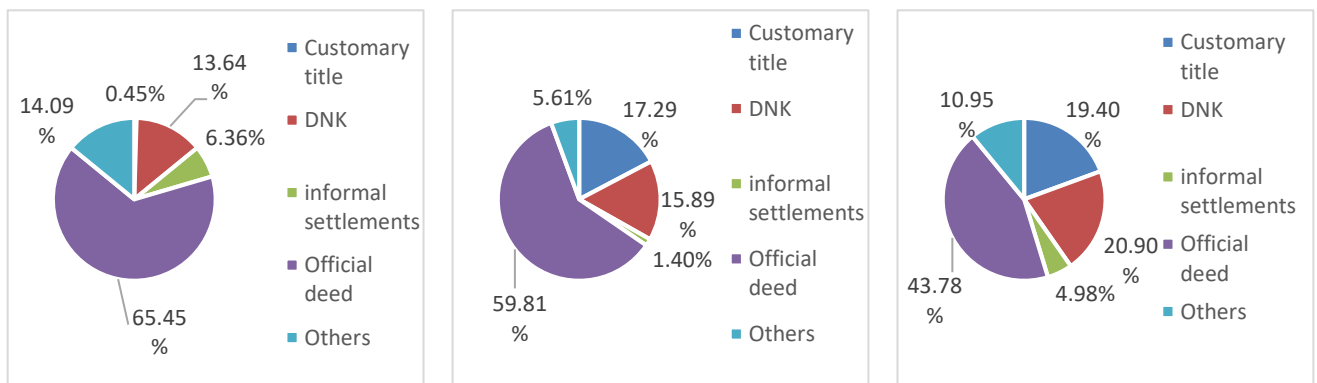


Figure 29: ownership of house, land, or property in the area of origin

Overall, more than 60% of land owners in both Telafar and Zummar appear to have official land/property deed – see Figure 30. Many of those who do not have an official title (17% in Zummar and 19% in Sinjar) used to have customary titles. Few percentages live in informal settlements, this is the case for example for those interviewed in Telafar and some parts in Sinjar. Part of those live in temporary buildings belonging to others who are not returned yet.

What kind of official land/property deed do you have?



Telafar

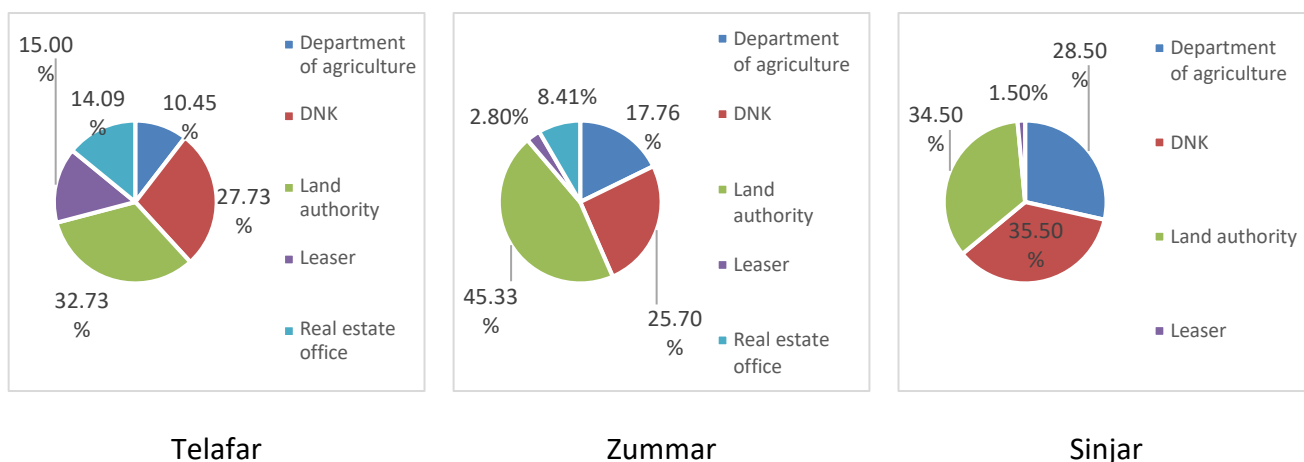
Zummar

Sinjar

**Figure 30: Type of official land/property deed**

Of the interviewed HHs (Figure 31), about 33% (13% F and 20% M) in Telafar, 45% (16% F and 29% M) in Zummar, and 34% (14% F and 20%M) in Sinjar mentioned that they have land formal tapoo (land deed) document issued by their provincial Land Registration Office. About 29% (16% F and 13% M) in Sinjar said they have proof from department of agriculture. A smaller percentage of respondents say they have a ‘Rent Contract’ and some others have long-term lease.

What kind of proof of title do you have?

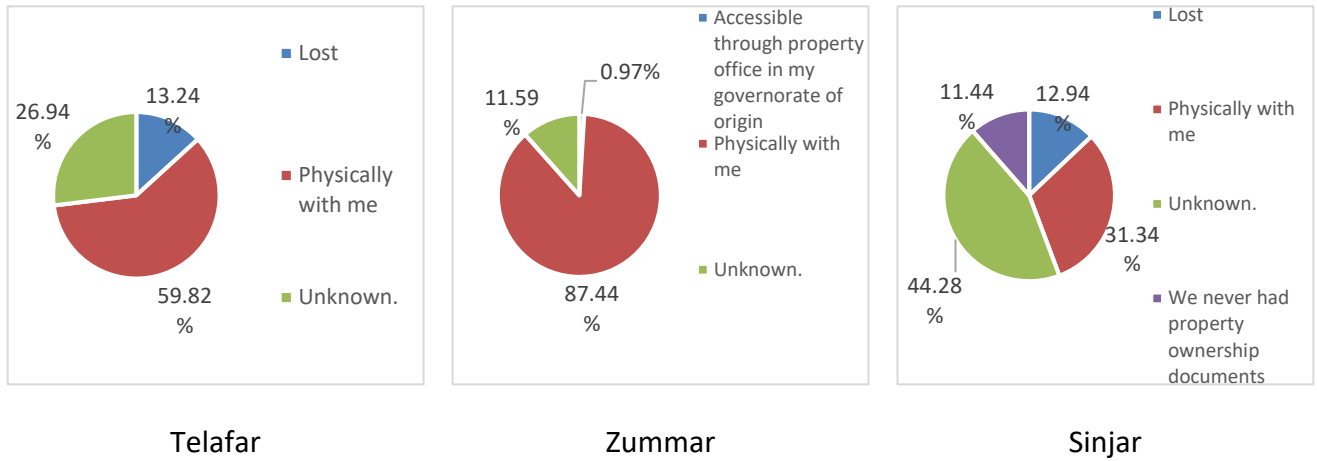


**Figure 31: Type of proof of title**

87% of HHs in Zummar and a 60% in Telafar said that they have their documents with them, but only 31% in Sinjar have their documents with them; 13% of the HHs in both Telafar and Sinjar have lost their documents. Many families have their own land (agricultural or residential), but they did not apply for the official documents in the past either because of not knowing the importance of having official documents or due to the financial status of the family, especially for those living in rural areas. See Figure 32 below.

Where are your HH's proof of property ownership documents?

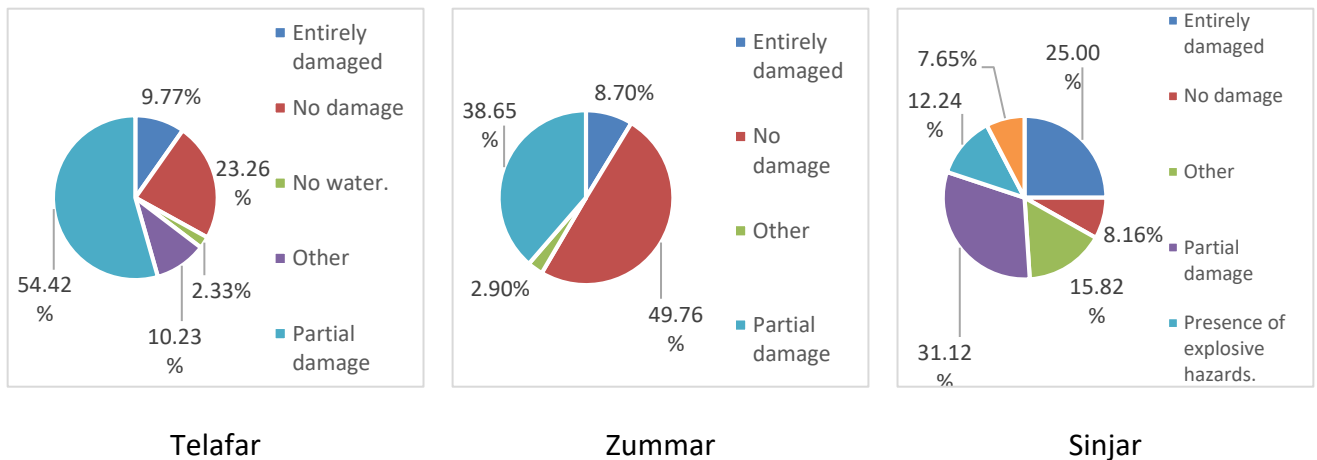




**Figure 32: Whereabouts HH's proof of property ownership documents**

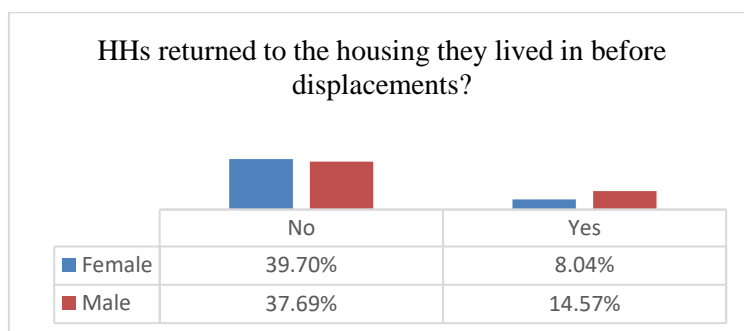
As presented in Figure 33, nearly half of the interviewed HHs in Telafar and Sinjar appear to have their properties partially damaged, about 10% in Telafar said that their properties are entirely damaged while it is 25% in Sinjar. It seems that the situation in Zummar is better compared to the other two locations, 50% said no damage to their properties while the percentage is 23% in Telafar and 8% in Sinjar.

**Current state of your HH's housing?**



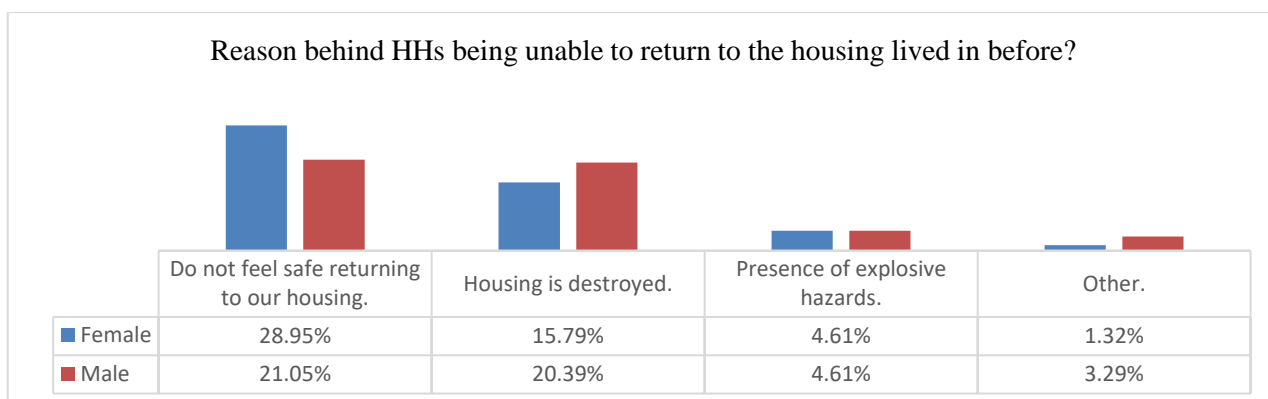
**Figure 33: Current state of HH's housing**

When asked if the HH returned to the housing that they lived in before conflicts, the majority in Telafar and Zummar said they returned to their original place. But the situation is different in Sinjar where the percentage who said they live in their original place was 23% (Figure 34). The reason in Sinjar is that many families are originally from the villages surrounding the city of Sinjar but currently living in houses inside the city.



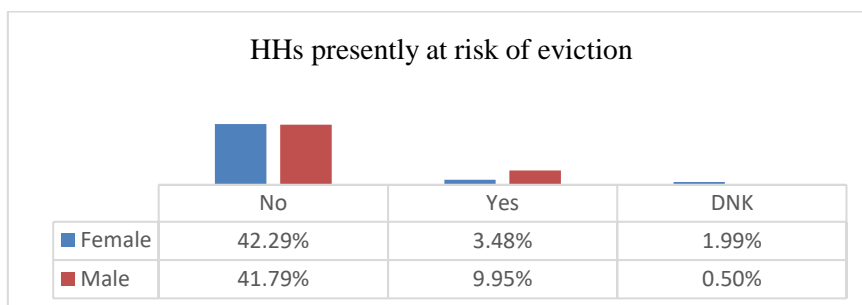
**Figure 34: HHs returned to the housing they lived in before\_Sinjar**

The main reasons mentioned is either the housing is destroyed or do not feel safe, the results for Sinjar are presented in Figure 35.



**Figure 35: Reason behind HHs being unable to return to the housing lived in before\_Sinjar**

Almost no risk of eviction in both Telafar and Zummar, but 13% (3% F and 10% M) in Sinjar mentioned that the HH is presently at risk of eviction, and the reason is they cannot afford the rent (Figure 36).



**Figure 36: HHs presently at risk of eviction\_Sinjar**

Almost one third of the interviewed HHs said they do not know how to pursue a claim related to their HLP rights (e.g. to challenge an eviction order, to reclaim property occupied by others, or to obtain compensation for damaged/destroyed property).

The HHs mentioned when having HLP issues, they first addressed it with the opposing party. About 70% of the interviewed HHs in Sinjar were not aware about pursuing their issues related to HLP.

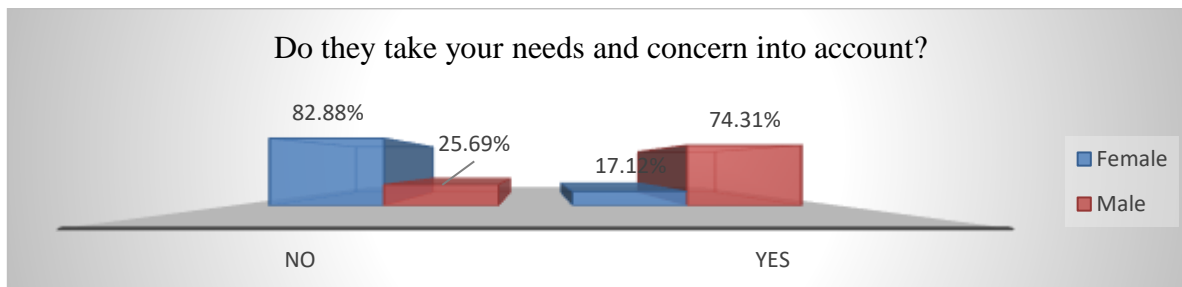
Of the interviewed HHs who answered the question, almost one third said that they were not successful in resolving the issue/dispute they faced.

Almost all the HHs have had their own IDs (civil documents) prior to conflicts, and the majority still have their documents with them. Only Sinjar is the exception where about 8% of the interviewed families lost their documents/IDs.

## 4.5 Governance

In general, the most common ways of communication with government officials is going directly to them, followed by through Mukhtars. There are no specific other places where women, men, boys and girls can put their concerns. As per discussions with KI in the target locations, it is discovered that the local staff do not have enough information/knowledge on the participatory and non-discriminating planning approach.

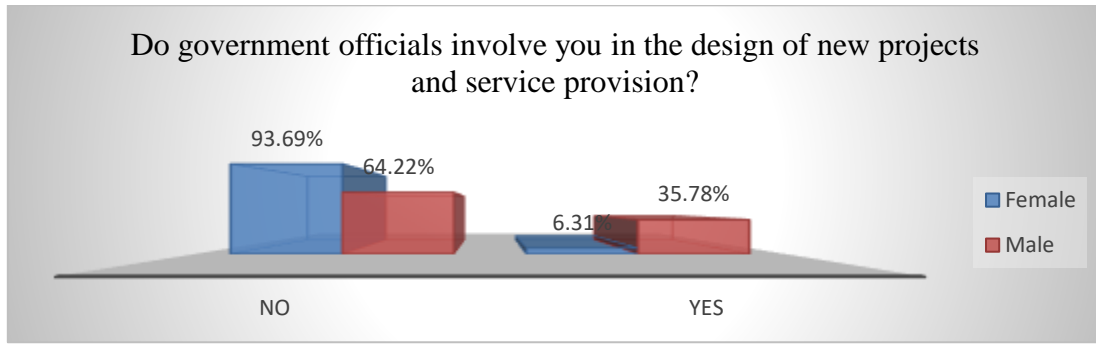
**Telafar city and surrounding villages**, the interviewed persons have been asked if their needs and concerns are taken into account when talking to government officials, 83% of the female respondents said that their needs and concerns are not taken into account while only 26% of the male respondents said so (Figure 37).



**Figure 37: Responsiveness of government officials-Telafar**

Regarding the frequency of interaction/communication with the leadership structures (government and other social structures), more than half of the respondents said that they interact depending on their needs. Another third said that the interaction is monthly. The formal channel through which locals can communicate with the government officials is through Mukhtars, though it is possible to go directly to raise concerns and request.

94% out of the interviewed females mentioned that they have never been asked by government officials when they plan and design new projects and prepare to provide new services, while 64% of the males said so. See Figure 38 below.

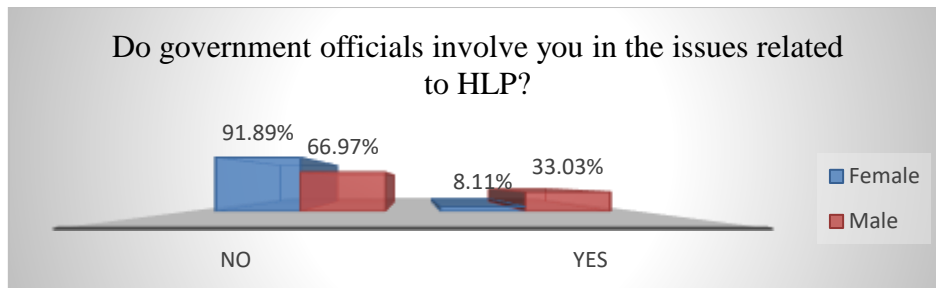


**Figure 38: Involvement of locals in the design of new projects and service provision-Telafar**

In the meantime, when asked who they talk to, they replied, mostly men including involvement of Mukhtars.

About two thirds of interviewed persons have said that women and girls are involved in restoring peacebuilding and coexistence in the community. According to the discussions from females’ FGDs, there are some activities which are enhancing and involving women/girls in restoring peacebuilding, for instance, attending the council of consolation for families with different ethnic/religious backgrounds.

From the answers (Figure 39Error! Reference source not found.), it can be seen that women are rarely involved by government officials in the issues related to HLP, and two thirds of male respondents also said that they are not involved.



**Figure 39: Involvement of locals in the issues related to HLP-Telafar**

When asked who the government officials talk to regarding HLP issues, the reply was, mostly men including involvement of Mukhtars.

**Zummar town and surrounding villages**, the interviewed persons have been asked if their needs and concerns are considered when talking to government officials, about two thirds of the respondents said that their needs and concerns are not considered.

Regarding the frequency of interaction/communication with the leadership structures (government and other social structures), more than half of the respondents said that they interact depending on their needs. Another third said that the interaction is monthly.

Two thirds of the interviewed persons mentioned that they have never been asked by government officials when they plan and design new projects and prepare to provide new services.

About 70% of the interviewed females mentioned that they are not involved in restoring peacebuilding and coexistence in the community. On other hand, 58% of the male's respondents have said that. There is limited involvement of women/ girls in restoring peacebuilding and coexistence in the community as per the results of FGDs with females.

From the answers, it is found that two thirds of interviewed persons said that they have never been involved by government officials in the issues related to HLP. At the same time when there is involvement, more than 70% mentioned, only men are asked and talked to. In general, it has not been a common practice in the past to involve a big number of the public in the decisions related to HLP. Most of the time the political situation is the dominant factor on how issues related to HLP are addressed. Therefore, it might need some time for the government officials to address such kind of problems in the right way, as reported by the KII. Another reason as per discussions is the limited capacity/awareness of the local staff on issues related to HLP.

***Sinjar city and surrounding villages***, whether the needs and concerns of locals are considered when raising to government officials, about two thirds of the respondents said that their needs and concerns are not considered. Regarding the frequency of interaction/communication with the leadership structures (government and other social structures), more than two thirds of the respondents said that they interact depending on their needs. Another third said that the interaction is monthly.

Two thirds of the interviewed persons mentioned that they have never been asked by government officials when planning and designing new projects/ preparing to provide new services. In some cases, they involve them but only men. Due to the unstable situation, it is harder to involve public in the planning and designing of new projects to provide new services. For instance, the decision of allocating amounts for new projects is sometimes done within a short notice without involvement of the local officials, on the other hand, the amount is limited. Another point worth mentioning is that the local administration in Sinjar is designated by the central government without consultation with the previous administration (administration of the pre-armed-conflict between Iraqi forces and the KRG forces), this made some conflicts in the area which make the involvement of the locals even harder.

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It is reported that almost two thirds of interviewed persons mentioned that they have never been involved by government officials in the issues related to HLP. At the same time when they involve, the majority mentioned that only men are asked and talked to about HLP issues. Since the situation during the last few years was so fluctuated from both military and political point of view in the area, it is not easy for the government officials to address HLP problems in the right way, as reported by the KII. Another reason as per discussions is the limited capacity/awareness of the local staff on issues related to HLP.

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## 5 CONCLUSIONS

This survey sought to provide baseline information about Water Supply, Hygiene and Sanitation Practices, House, Land and Property (HLP), Livelihood and Governance needs in parts of Ninawa Governorate, to inform project key decision makers, and to fill gaps in current knowledge about access to facilities and resources as well as knowledge, attitudes, and practices. One of Iraq's most conflict affected regions Ninawa has seen tremendous pressures placed on local communities because of the frequent crisis and the resulting destruction in the already fragile infrastructure. With locals returning to their place of origin, humanitarian actors face the daunting task of prioritising interventions and trying to achieve economies of scale in a region which is historically underdeveloped.

Although this assessment was based on a representative sample, it can be said that the figures presented earlier in the report provide a conservative estimate of the real situation on the ground, because the target districts are huge in area including many sub-districts and villages.

### **Water Supply**

As presented in the earlier section, there are shortages getting adequate water for different uses in the target locations. However, specific challenges may be more common in some locations than others. For households living in Sinjar city and the rural areas where difficulties obtaining adequate water appear most common, there may be a need to facilitate access to adequate water supplies. On the other hand, HHs living in all the other locations have access to enough water to some extent but may consume sources that are of low quality.

The source of water is mainly BHs in Sinjar area and surface water (river)/ BHs in Telafar and Zummar, and the supply is intermittent in all the target areas. The frequency and duration are different from one location to another. Adequate water storage systems and good practices regarding water storage at the HH level are existent, but most of the HHs are not using floating valves to control tanks' overflow during supply periods.

Inside the cities/towns some HHs were complaining that water is not supplied equally among all the neighbourhoods inside the city, this could be either due to the poor water supply network and management or could be not even supply to all neighbourhoods.

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## Hygiene and Sanitation Practices

Many health concerns are often directly linked to water, sanitation, and hygiene. For example, diarrhoea (as one of the households' concern), and skin diseases, may be directly or indirectly linked to hygiene conditions.

While there appears to be a nearly universal awareness of the connections between hygiene and disease and of the need to follow positive hygiene behaviour, this awareness is not always reflected in locals' practices. For example, while there is a high level of awareness about the importance of drinking clean water, very few households take measures to ensure that the water they are drinking is safe. As per discussion with locals, the main reason for not taking measures to make water safer for drinking, is that families are not capable financially to buy HH filters or use tabs to make water safer for drinking. Similarly, while hand washing is widely practiced, it is often not done at the most appropriate times and its connections with health and hygiene may be perceived as unsound.

Thus, poor hygiene practices may be the product of a lack of access to (financial) resources in some cases, and a lack of knowledge in others. Therefore, the pertinent gaps remain to be filled either through interventions that promote access to services, or through hygiene promotion. For example, given that most locals already wash their hands, a more targeted intervention that promotes greater frequency, before handling food and after defecation, in particular – as well as washing's positive impact on household health may be emphasized.

Families with PWDs are facing difficulties to provide proper toilet/bath, most of the houses are using eastern toilets, which are not easy to be used by PWDs and old persons.

It is worth highlighting that one of the biggest challenges for the local authorities is the solid waste management, and how to manage garbage collection in a proper and sustainable way. The survey results show that the target areas need adequate and sustainable waste management system.

It is concluded during discussion sessions that more than half expressed their readiness to attend awareness sessions on solid waste management/ hygiene behaviours.

## Livelihoods

High unemployed rates are prevalent in the target areas, only one member of the family is used to work and not on a permanent base. From data analysis of the survey it is found that more than 60% of the HHs has taken loans/debts during the last 30 days. Either borrowing from friends/ relatives or from the shop for basic needs. The main reason for taking on debts was to buy the basic needs such food items and needs of kids.

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Lack of opportunities to find a job is attributed to increased competition for jobs; not enough jobs for everyone, followed by being underqualified for available jobs.

It is found that agriculture is one of the main sources of occupation in the target areas, followed by construction works, and then followed by small business and livestock, most of the jobs are seasonal.

The agricultural activities in all the three target areas are almost the same, the locals mostly are growing wheat and barley, depending on rain for irrigation. Some also mentioned, they have been growing fruits using greenhouses, but not existed anymore due the damage caused by the recent conflicts.

There is a considerable number of HHs having their own land for growing crops and the land they own is big enough to be used for any kind of crops. In the meantime, they expressed their interest to start growing crops if there is any kind of support. Some of the land owners have their own source of water, but many of those need renovations.

The community in Sinjar is more conservative than the other two locations. Therefore, culturally acceptable jobs for women are slightly different from one location to another. For instance, training on beauty for women/girls in Sinjar area might be acceptable but not in Telafar, but Zummar is in the middle. Home-based income generating jobs are widely accepted in the community for women/girls, like, sewing and sweet making.

Returnees are facing more difficulties than the other groups in accessing income and livelihoods opportunities.

According to the survey results, the household's main livelihoods needs are, grants for opening up small businesses, job placement, small asset kits (e.g. chicken barn, livestock, tools/equipment for income generating activities, short term cash employment through cash-for-work).

### **House, Land and Property (HLP)**

The majority of HHs in Sinjar and Zummar have had their own houses prior to the conflicts, while in Telafar the percentage was about one third. Most of the HHs in Telafar and Zummar still have their documents with them, the exception is Sinjar, a fewer number have their documents with them.

The size of destruction for the houses in Sinjar is the highest amongst the target locations, after that, Telafar and then Zummar.

Most of the families in Telafar and Zummar have already returned to their original place. Sinjar again is the exception, a fewer number returned.

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Overall, knowledge and awareness among the public on HLP rights is not high, the majority does not know how to pursue a claim related to their HLP rights.

No serious issues such as obstacles from local authorities or dominant political parties, etc., concluded during the survey on having or applying for IDs (civil documents). The only issue raised during discussions was many families cannot afford to go to apply or renew the IDs/ documents, especially those who are living in the rural areas.

### **Governance**

The most common way of communication with government officials is going directly to them, followed by through Mukhtars. Female needs and concerns are not taken into account in most cases. The frequency of communication is slightly different from a place to another, the communication depends on needs.

The involvement of beneficiaries by government officials in the design of new projects and preparing to provide new services is very rare. At the same time, involvement of locals in issues related to HLP is not a common practice, involvement of women is even more rare.

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## 6 RECOMMENDATIONS

Some of the recommendations drawn from the results of the survey are:

- There may be a need to encourage HHs in all the three locations to use floating valves for the roof tanks to control over flow during supply periods.
  - There may be a need to facilitate access to adequate water supplies in Sinjar and the rural areas
  - It might be beneficial to support local water utilities especially supporting the O&M departments.
  - Supporting local water utilities to develop appropriate tools and procedures to monitor and test water quality.
  - Supporting families with PWDs facing difficulties to access proper toilets/bathing spots.
  - More may need to be done to stress the links between hand washing and its positive effects on both individual and family health.
  - There is a need to improve site conditions through better wastewater and solid waste management to help mitigate the effects of stagnant water and solid waste which are breeding grounds for vectors of infectious diseases.
  - There is an urgent need in all the target areas to have access to livelihood opportunities, the rate of unemployment is high, one of the main sectors that might enable locals to have their own income is agriculture. It might be beneficial to support locals to use efficient irrigations techniques and practices to save more water. This could be piloted in some areas in the target locations.
  - It might be good to support HHs in the rural areas to rehabilitate sources of water to enable them to grow some kinds of vegetables.
  - According to the study, it would be good to support locals through short term cash employment through cash-for-work, grants for opening businesses, small asset kits (e.g. chicken barn, livestock, tools/equipment for income generating activities).
  - It seems that the idea of VSLAs is acceptable among the population of the target areas, but it would be better to start activities related to VSLA in the second stage of the project. This is mainly due to the fact that locals were asking to have their basic needs guaranteed first then other activities such as VSLA can be commenced.
  - Training on HLP rights would be helpful for both public and the government officials. In this regard involvement of women would be a good step forward.
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- Giving training to local staff to enhance participatory and non-discriminating planning approach would be of great importance since there is almost no knowledge amongst government officials in the target area.
-

## ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1: General information on the survey

BMZ Baseline Survey, January 2019 General information on the survey			Telafar	Zummar	Sinjar
			(220 Households surveyed)	(214 Households surveyed)	(201 Households surveyed)
General Information	Options	Gender	Percentage/No	Percentage/No	Percentage/No
1. Is the interviewed person Head of the Household?	Yes	Male	40%	43%	42%
		Female	40%	52%	24%
	No	Male	9%	5%	10%
		Female	11%	0%	24%
2. Sex of Head of household	Male	Male	50%	47%	51%
		Female	9%	0%	1%
	Female	Male	0%	53%	24%
		Female	41%	0%	23%
4. Respondent's sex:	Male		50%	47%	52%
	Female		50%	53%	48%
5. Respondent's age	under 18		2%	1%	0%
	18-40		47%	62%	62%
	41-60		46%	33%	35%
	Over 60		5%	4%	3%
6. Respondent's Marital status?	Single	Male	9%	3%	10%
		Female	4%	3%	3%
	Married	Male	40%	44%	41%
		Female	33%	43%	37%
	Widowed	Male	0%	0%	0%
		Female	13%	7%	5%
	Divorced	Male	0%	0%	0%
		Female	0%	0%	0%
Separate	Male	0%	0%	0%	
	Female	0%	0%	1%	
7. Total number of persons in the Household:	Male		3.0	3.12	3.63
	Female		3.1	3.63	3.73
	Total		5.1	6.75	7.36
10. Respondent education level?	Illiterate	Male	10%	4%	28%

	Primary school	Female	28%	33%	37%
		Male	20%	22%	16%
		Female	19%	19%	10%
	High school	Male	10%	9%	7%
		Female	3%	0%	0%
	University undergraduate	Male	10%	12%	1%
		Female	1%	0%	0%
University postgraduate	Male	0%	0%	0%	
	Female	0%	0%	0%	
<b>11. Disabled members in the family?</b>	Yes	Male	12%	7%	15%
		Female	10%	9%	13%
	No	Male	35%	41%	37%
		Female	42%	44%	34%

## ANNEX 2: Survey Questionnaires



Baseline\_Survey\_Quantitative\_Methodology



Baseline\_Survey\_Qualitative\_Methodology



Baseline\_Survey\_Qualitative\_Methodology

## ANNEX 3: Photos



FGDs with men/ boys in Sinjar



KIIs in Sinjar



FGDs with men/ boys in Sinjar



**FGDs with females in Zummar**



**Neighborhood inside Telafar city**



**Damaged house in Telafar city**



**KIIs in Telafar**



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